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The Outlook

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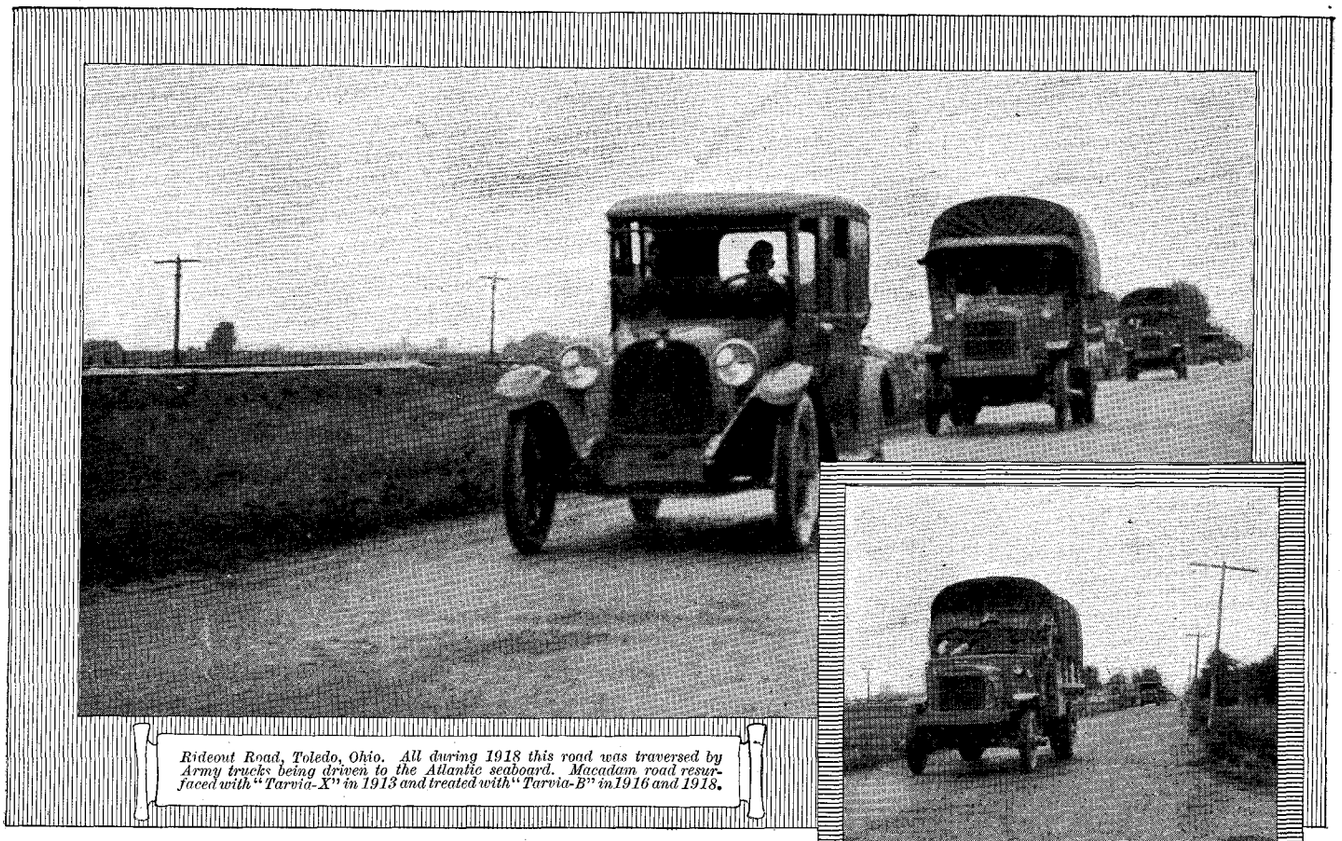

Rideout Road, Toledo, Ohio. All during 1918 this road was traversed by Army trucks being driven to the Atlantic seaboard. Macadam road resurfaced with "Tarvia-X" in 1913 and treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1916 and 1918.

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This road is a Tarviated highway, and in a very interesting article Mr. Gallier develops the fact that *every ten months* the saving in the cost of operating motor traffic over this highway, as compared with that on a well-drained clay road, *equals the total investment in the road for the past eighteen years.*

Space is too limited to give Mr. Gallier's figures in detail, but a copy of the article, which gives the history and maintenance figures of the road since 1900, will be sent to any interested road engineer or taxpayer upon request.

Briefly, the total investment in the road for 18 years, including three Tarvia treatments, is $99,367.63, or a trifle more than $13,500 per mile.

Figuring carefully and conservatively, Mr. Gallier has worked out the difference in cost of gasoline, tires and oil alone (not taking into account the saving in wear and tear on automobiles and trucks), for traffic over the Tarvia road as compared with the same traffic over a well-drained clay road. Reduced to totals, the figures are:

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The Outlook

JULY 2, 1919

THE SUBMISSION OF GERMANY

PROTESTING to the last and putting upon its own action the worst possible interpretation, the German Government, supported by the National Assembly, has unconditionally surrendered.

What had generally been expected has happened. The alternative to unconditional surrender was the advance of the Allied troops into German territory. In some respects that alternative might have been preferable. It would have convinced the Germans, as they have apparently not been convinced, that their dreams of conquest are over. It might also have helped to rid the rest of the German states from the incubus of Prussia. But it was an alternative which no Government of Germany dominated by Prussia could be expected to accept. On the other hand, the Government which has been negotiating with the Allies at Versailles, securing in the process some important concessions, but undertaking to insist on concessions which were not and could not be granted, had so thoroughly committed itself to a policy of a peace made between equals that it could not sign a peace of defeat. So the Government was conveniently changed. Scheidemann gave way as Chancellor, and in his place was put Minister of Labor Bauer. The Cabinet which he formed, or which was formed for him, is not composed by any means of obscure men. On it are the Catholic leader and once Pan-Germanist Erzberger, the well-known implacable Noske, and the majority Socialist leader Dr. Hermann Müller.

Even this Cabinet attempted to make changes in the terms and to secure further postponement. They argued that the German people were defenseless, and appealed to the "conscience of mankind;" they averred that they could not acknowledge Germany's guilt or surrender the Kaiser and other accused persons, and would therefore sign the terms with reservations; and they pleaded for further delay on account of the change in the Government. The patience, however, of the leaders of the Peace Conference was exhausted. Nothing but a prompt decision to sign the peace terms unconditionally or reject them was accepted. The Germans explained that they made this protest because they wanted it fully understood what their attitude was, so that if later they were charged with not keeping their word they could point to this protest. Of course that is an obvious device. Only the credulous expect this present generation of Germans to keep their word to their own hurt except under compulsion, and a notification that they do not intend to keep their word is not enlightening. What the Germans were told was in substance that if they did not like the terms and did not intend to observe them they could reject them. They then decided to sign them.

In doing so, however, the German Cabinet virtually said that they were doing something dishonorable. These are their words:

> It appears to the Government of the German Republic, in consternation at the last communication of the Allied and Associated Governments, that these Governments have decided to wrest from Germany by force acceptance of the peace conditions, even those which, without presenting any material significance, aim at divesting the German people of their honor.
>
> No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people. The German people, after frightful suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action.
>
> Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unheard-of injustice of the peace conditions, the Government of the German Republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed.

The implication that this is a peace of violence comes with bad grace from the Germans. Whatever violence there is in this peace is German violence, ineffaceably recorded in Belgium and northern France. The Germans' complaint that they yield to superior force is the same complaint which the captured criminal might make against the police.

GERMAN HONOR

What do the Germans mean by honor? They say that they are being asked to sign away the honor of the German people, and then they proceed to sign. King Albert of Belgium was asked to sign away the honor of the Belgian people, and he refused to sign. If the Germans really meant what they said, they would much prefer to have German territory overrun by the troops of the Allies than sign the peace terms. They know very well that Germany would not have any such experience from French, British, and American troops as that of Belgium from the soldiers of the Kaiser. We can perhaps judge better what Germans mean by honor from their deeds than from their words.

On Saturday, June 21, German officers and sailors, intrusted on their honor with the care of the German war-ships which had been surrendered to the Allies and were interned at Scapa Flow, in the Orkney Islands off Scotland, opened the seacocks of the vessels and let them sink. One battleship, three light cruisers, and four destroyers were beached by British officers and sailors. A few of the Germans were killed. Some of these were sailors who were shot by their own officers when in response to the shouted orders of British officers in boats alongside these sailors started to shut the seacocks. Others were officers who were shot by the British for interfering with their orders to save the ships. The German officers and sailors, including the Admiral, von Reuter, were arrested and made prisoners.

What would have been a heroic and sailor-like act if it had been done during hostilities as an escape from ignominious surrender becomes an act of shame and dishonor after surrender. During hostilities there was nothing to stop the Germans from doing this except the British fleet, and even that could not have prevented it. But now there was something else that ought to have stopped the Germans, and that was their pledged word.

The loss of the ships themselves can be disregarded. Some of them can, and probably will, be raised, if for no other reason than to free Scapa Flow from the obstruction of their presence. Otherwise it really does not matter whether they are raised or not. Naval authorities say that, though they served the German purpose of a fleet that could keep in hiding, with an occasional sally at high speed for short distances, the German war-vessels would be of little or no use to a country that uses a navy as Great Britain or America or France does. Indeed, the British proposed sinking the vessels, anyway. The French and Italians wanted these vessels divided up among the Allies. The question is solved now, however, and solved, we believe, in a manner that leaves many compensations.

In the first place, there will be no further occasion for dispute on the matter. In the second place, the German navy is where it really belongs. In the third place, the act of the Germans in sinking their fleet, dishonorable though it was, reveals that there is in the Germans the vestige of a sense of shame and self-respect, even if it is atrophied and perverted. In the fourth place, this act serves as a fair warning of what we must expect from the Germans hereafter. The

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signature to the peace terms has the value only of the spirit and purpose behind it. What the Germans did at Scapa Flow is in thorough accord with what they have been doing for the past five years, and it is not unreasonable to assume that it will be in accord with what they will try to do hereafter. It is the business of the nations that joined to defeat Germany to see to it that the Germans do not make of the Peace Treaty of Versailles a scrap of paper.

THE UPSET IN ITALY

For being too lenient toward Italy's erstwhile enemies, Prime Minister Orlando has been turned out of office, and in his place appears a man representing a faction inclined to be more lenient still! If this is not exactly the truth about the situation in Italy, it is at least a brief statement of as close an approximation of the truth as we can reach at this time.

Italy has certainly not been altogether fairly treated by nations that she had a right to rely on. Her contribution to the winning of the war was vital. By the proclamation of her neutrality at once on the outbreak of the war she relieved the Allies of all fear that her weight would be cast on the side of her partners in the Triple Alliance. By her entrance into the war she did something more than cast her weight on the side against those partners; she utilized her geographical position to make a thrust toward the heart of Mittel Europa. In the critical period when her armies were poised on the slope toward Austria she received assurance of supplies from America which she did not receive. When the end came, it was the tremendous advance of the Italians under Diaz that sent the Austro-Hungarian forces reeling. Then came the Peace Conference. Whatever may be said about the claims of certain Italian extremists, the natural aspiration of Italians generally for what seems to them to be the fulfillment of Italy's dream of unity has not been sympathetically received by the representatives of other nations at the Conference. When the President of the United States pronounced his decision with regard to Fiume and Dalmatia, he stated the arguments for the Croats, but not for the Italians. There has been some adverse criticism of Italian propaganda; but if it had not been for this propaganda Italy's case would not have been known to the public at all.

When, therefore, Orlando refused to abide by President Wilson's decision, he was acclaimed at home. His reception in Italy disposed completely of the charge that Italy at the Peace Conference was represented by men who spoke not for the Italian people, but for Italian special interests. Returning to Paris with the assurance of popular support, Orlando apparently felt secure enough to be willing to make concessions on points which he did not regard as vital. Evidently he was not secure enough. Praised for standing firm, he is now blamed for yielding.

The irony of this all is that the new Government which supplants that of Orlando is regarded as a Giolitti Government. It is true that Giolitti himself is not Prime Minister. His pro-Germanism in the early months of the war is not yet forgotten; but there is a feeling that Giolitti himself is the god in that particular machine. At any rate, there are many Italians who believe that Francesco Nitti, the new Premier and Minister of the Interior, has a policy that is favorable to the renunciation of claims that were maintained by Orlando, and demonstrators in Naples, Turin, and Milan are reported to have cried: "Down with Giolitti! Down with Nitti! We do not want traitors to the country and to the Government."

Of course there may be questions of domestic concern that determined the character of the present Ministry. The Giolitti faction is apparently ready to cater to the extreme radicals who want for Italy what the Bolsheviki have given Moscow, and at the same time is ready to argue that Italy's failure at the Peace Conference should induce her to renew relations with Germany. Political maneuvering of this sort may have a temporary effect; but Italy is sound at heart. She deserves material help; but what she needs even more and ought to have is sympathetic understanding from her friends.

DRAWING THE LINES CLOSER

The circle of armies to the south and east of the relatively small part of Russia occupied by the Bolsheviki is being closed up. The recent victories of General Denikine and his Cossack forces are not only of consequence in themselves, but open up what seems to be almost a certainty of the future junction of forces between Denikine and Kolchak. Late despatches say that Denikine's Cossacks are driving the Bolshevist army almost in panic back from the river Don region and that they are within twenty miles of the Volga River. It is said also that both the anti-Bolshevist generals have lately received guns and munitions from British soldiers, and, what is more valuable, a number of British tanks—the like of which the soldiers of Trotsky probably never saw before.

Both Kolchak and Denikine have been charged with being reactionary, but there is no evidence of this. An American correspondent who recently talked with Denikine describes him as a patriot and a soldier, moved by single-minded devotion to Russia, unversed in political affairs but progressive in ideas. Ever since the overthrow of Kerensky the friends of freedom and enemies of mob tyranny in Russia have hoped to see a cloud of military forces gathered by the union of such leaders as Kolchak and Denikine.

Although Kolchak is said to have suffered some reverses lately, Denikine's reported capture of 22,000 prisoners, 150 guns, 350 machine guns, and several armored trains goes far to counteract Kolchak's losses. There is apparently good reason to hope that the All Russian Government at Omsk is building up an army which with proper assistance from the Allies will re-establish order in Russia.

DAYLIGHT UNSAVED

Most pressing of all business before Congress have been the appropriation measures. Unfortunately Congress has not been willing to confine those measures to the business of appropriating money. Each house has adopted the Agricultural Appropriation Bill with a rider repealing after next October the Daylight Saving Law.

Altogether apart from the merits of daylight saving, this method of legislation is thoroughly bad. While Senators were adopting this rider they were complaining because the Peace Conference had put the Covenant of the League of Nations as a rider on the Peace Treaty. In the case of the Covenant and the Treaty there is reasonable argument for the combination; but for combining agricultural appropriations with daylight saving there is no reasonable argument whatever.

If the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law stands, millions of people next summer will miss the long evening which this summer they are enjoying after the close of every working day.

MR. ROOT'S SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In the Senate the discussion has continued over the Knox Resolution. The principal contribution to that discussion, however, has been made, not by a Senator, but by a former Senator, Elihu Root.

In a letter to the Republican leader of the Senate, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Root says that he should be glad to see the League of Nations Covenant and the peace terms separated. What he proposes, however, is nothing so drastic, but rather the ratification of the Treaty as it stands, with certain definite and in some respects far-reaching reservations.

He declares that the changes which were made in the Covenant subsequent to the suggestions made by several Americans familiar with public affairs are "very inadequate and unsatisfactory."

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He criticises the League of Nations because it does nothing to provide for strengthening the system of arbitration or for developing international law. He objects to the uncertainty involved in the clause authorizing withdrawal from the League, since a charge that we had not performed some international obligation might keep us in the League against our will. The clause on the Monroe Doctrine he regards as "erroneous in its description of the Doctrine and ambiguous in meaning." He regards other American questions as being insecurely protected.

He suggests, therefore, reservations as follows: first, the exclusion from the consent of the Senate of Article X of the League Covenant, which is the article guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the League members; second, a statement that it is understood that a two years' notice of withdrawal will not be made ineffectual by any charge concerning the non-fulfillment of international obligations; third, a statement that nothing in the Treaty shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions or require the submission of its policy concerning what it regards as purely American questions to the decision or recommendation of other Powers.

The larger part of his letter is an explanation of the reasons for his advocacy of these changes. Among these reasons are that America should not promise to do what in the future she may not be willing or able to perform; that Article X is not necessary to the League Covenant; that ambiguity should be cleared up in advance; that America should make it plain that she has no desire to dictate to European states. Mr. Root points out the merits of the Covenant as he understands them. He does not regard the Covenant as the final word in preserving peace, and he hopes for changes in the future which will lead to the development of the principle of arbitration and of international law. He thinks that changes in circumstances will permit material improvement.

A VISIT FROM THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL

Something more than a formal or ceremonious welcome has been extended to Dr. Pessoa, the President-elect of the Brazilian Republic, who has just been visiting the United States. In his attitude and feeling toward this country Dr. Pessoa is a valuable and able ally. He has always, it is stated by those who know conditions in Latin America, opposed the insidious hostile propaganda against America. This injurious hostility has largely had its origin in the work of German or pro-German agents. In his reply to an address of welcome at Washington Dr. Pessoa emphasized the friendship between the two countries and pointed out that it was because of this friendship that the entrance of the United States into the European war had a decisive influence on Brazil's resolve to throw her power and sympathy into the same side of the conflict. He found that the two countries had as a fundamental trait feelings of national dignity and independence which would more and more bind them together in moral, intellectual, and political ties.

Epitacio Pessoa had been serving in Paris as the head of the Brazilian delegation to the Peace Conference, was chosen President while he was performing this important duty, and is now on his way back to Brazil to take up his new duties. He has a brilliant record in public life. He became Minister of Justice and Public Instruction at the age of thirty-three, having already served some six or seven years as a member of the Brazilian Congress. Probably no other statesman in his country advanced to Cabinet honors at so young an age. His services as a jurist and professor of law were notably distinguished. At the time when he was selected to represent Brazil at Paris he was a member of the Brazilian Senate. An American whose knowledge of South American matters is thoroughly to be depended upon says: "President-elect Pessoa is thoroughly representative of the new progressive generation that is coming forward in Brazil and Latin America, and believes in that kind of practical Pan-Americanism which stands for real and lasting friendship between the United States and its sister American republics."

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The most noteworthy thing about the sessions of the thirty-ninth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which closed its sessions at Atlantic City last week, was the repeated evidence that the Federation had deep interest in National American social questions. It did not by any means confine itself to what are ordinarily considered as problems of labor and capital. In other words, the Federation took a sincere interest in many things relating to the welfare of the people and the advance of intelligence and enlightenment.

This was nowhere more notable than in the educational programme adopted by the Convention. It not only urged with all its power freedom for teachers in thinking and teaching, but it advised the local bodies of the Federation to work with Boards of Education "to secure a more democratic administration of our schools and to develop a spirit of co-operation." The Federation placed itself on the side of those who are willing to spend whatever money is necessary to make our schools stronger and better. Thus it recommended a revision upward of salaries, liberally encouraged an increase of the school revenues, hearty support to vocational guidance, the teaching of the privileges and obligations of intelligent citizenship, the better teaching of English, and especially to non-English-speaking pupils, physical education, ample playground facilities, the reduction of the sizes of classes, and (perhaps most notable of all) the establishing of public forums in the schools wherever possible. The Federation declared that one of the chief functions of the schools is preparation for active citizenship, and therefore the pupil should be "encouraged to discuss under intelligent supervision current events and the problems of citizenship."

In other ways this same spirit of American advance was shown, and with it a recognition of the fact that law is supreme. For instance, when a resolution was passed protesting against doubtful use of court injunctions in labor matters, the reason given was not that they were contrary to union policy, but that they were unconstitutional in that the courts were assuming legislative and executive functions. So the support of the telegraphers' strike by the Federation was based on the belief that the principles which the unions consider fundamentally just (such as collective bargaining) had found no recognition from Postmaster-General Burleson.

Among the other conclusions reached by this extremely active Convention were: The indorsement of a forty-four-hour week for all workers (eight hours for five days, four for Saturday) with double pay for overtime; refusal to commit the Federation to the idea of a National Labor party; opposition to opening the gates to immigration at this time; indorsement of the idea of a League of Nations and approval of the clauses relating to labor in the Covenant adopted in Paris. Finally, we note the total failure of all attempts to commit the Federation to anything un-American or to the efforts of those enemies of the true interests of labor who, as one speaker said, "were sneaking around poisoning the wells of internationalism and clutching at the throat of liberty."

COMMENCEMENTS AFTER THE WAR

No class of Americans can be singled out for highest honors in the war; but men of special education have corresponding responsibility. In that fact lies the significance of the service which was commemorated all over the country at this

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Commencement time. In colleges and universities, in technical schools, and in other institutions of learning the first thought in the celebrations at the close of the academic year was given to the graduates and undergraduates who had given their lives in the war. Because they had richly received they had been expected to give of themselves richly. These men did what was expected of them. Among the men who offered themselves for the cause in which their country enlisted but offered themselves in advance of their country, some of whom died without knowing that America was to follow them, a large proportion were college men. Faulty as American education is, the war record of the students and graduates of the higher schools and colleges in America is to a great degree a vindication of its essential soundness.

Since education is not merely for knowledge or scholarship, but for service, American colleges have a right to be proud of their record in the war; but they have recognized too that they have honors to bestow as well as training to give, and they have therefore at this time granted honorary degrees to many men who have rendered distinguished service in the fighting forces of the country. Admiral Sims, General Crowder, General March, General Wood, and a long list of other officers have been conspicuous among the recipients of honorary degrees. Harvard, besides honoring General Crowder and Admiral Sims, chose eight graduates as representatives of the thousands of Harvard graduates who had served usefully and gallantly in this time of strain and danger, and particularly of those eight thousand who had served in the uniformed forces of this Nation and its allies. Among the men whom Yale honored was the French painter Lieutenant Jean Julien Demordant, who in the war had sacrificed his eyesight.

Among the marks of honor at these Commencements was the smallness of some graduating classes. At Stevens Institute, for instance, four-fifths of the senior class had left for war service, and the number of graduates for this year is therefore the smallest since 1883.

THE RENEWAL OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

With the return of peace there has come to the colleges also a return of the normal signs of undergraduate energy that for two years has been absorbed in the serious business of beating Germany. Once more the fantastic garbs were seen among the college buildings on the day when all returning alumni become undergraduates in spirit for the time being.

And intercollegiate athletics, culminating in the Commencement season, partook of something of their old-time animation and importance. If there is any proof needed that the war is at an end, it can be found in the real thrill that came when there were three men on bases and two men were out, or when the bow of one boat was creeping past the rudder-post of the other in the last half-mile.

In the East, Yale has started the new athletic era with a vim. She has beaten her two rivals, Harvard and Princeton, on the diamond and on the water, and has won all her matches in tennis, which is coming to be one of the major sports; and though she was submerged in the intercollegiate track and field meet (which was won by Cornell), she downed both Princeton and Harvard.

COUNSEL TO COLLEGE MEN AFTER THE WAR

If there was ever a time when colleges tended to monastic seclusion, it has certainly come to an end in these days. Not only have colleges been serving as barracks and camps, but now as hostilities have ended they are serving as forums for the discussion of the problems that the war has brought in its train. It is natural and right that the word which goes from institutions of learning should be a reminder that progress can be safely made when we know and understand the lessons from the past, but that it is folly to try experiments which the cumulative experiences of mankind have proved futile. It is the business of universities and colleges to bring the knowledge of the past into the service of the present.

Among the Commencement addresses that are peculiarly pertinent at this time is that which was given to the Class of 1919 by Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, President of Union College. As our readers will remember, Dr. Richmond was among those who early saw the significance of the war. His verse setting forth the practical wisdom of Brother Jonathan on the war, which was published in The Outlook in 1916, has been likened to Lowell's "Biglow Papers." To the graduating class he gave warning against, on the one hand, too much idealism, and against, on the other hand, too little. He reminded his hearers that though this was a new era, it was an old world, that though there were new nations and new boundaries there were still ancient feuds. "We shall have need of armies and navies, and the strong nations will still control the weak as they are doing now in the very organization of the new League," he said. "There is nothing sinister in this; it only means that in seeking to obtain the things that should be we must take account of the things that are." That on the one hand; but on the other it is clearer than ever that we must hold to idealism; that we see that the strong arm shall be used only to smite the oppressor and protect the defenseless; that security and co-operation, which we are looking for in the new order, cannot be secured by any material processes; that Germany's experience proved once for all that the foundations of national greatness cannot be laid in cold-blooded self-interest. In applying these lessons, particularly to Bolshevism, Dr. Richmond made use of these aphorisms:

> Thrift is not unthrift. Industry and idleness are not the same. There is no substitute for brains. Ability to govern is no man's birthright. A thousand fools do not make one wise man nor a thousand knaves a man of honor.
>
> Vapors thrown off by an overfed fatuity of mind are sometimes mistaken for visions. We must beware equally of the idealism that spurns the lessons of experience and the materialism that ignores the life of the soul.

And, in conclusion, he applied these lessons to our relations with other countries in the following words:

> What is the America of our dreams? Is it a red Republic that has thrown away all the rich gains of the past, where democracy has become a proletarian rabble, where liberty has become a madness and brotherhood a bloody compact of assassins? Such dreams are in the minds of some who call themselves idealists. Or shall it be an America that has set its heart on riches; a Nation that sees in the exhaustion of our friends as well as of our enemies only a chance to seize the golden prize of commercial supremacy?
>
> We could not think so meanly of ourselves. We know that if they are left poor and weak while we are rich and strong it is because they have stood among the reapers in the harvest field of death through all the long hours of the day and we but an hour.
>
> The America we are proud of is an America that sees in this a golden opportunity to pay a sacred debt; a Nation that rejoices in its strength because by that strength we can impart vitality and restore hope to four hundred millions of people brought low by the sacrifices they have made for us as well as for themselves.

THE PRESIDENT BECOMES A COLLEGE BOY AGAIN

One of the interesting features of the Commencement season at Princeton was the fortieth reunion of the class of 1879, of which President Wilson was a member. To one of the class committee who had the celebration in charge, Robert Bridges, editor of "Scribner's Magazine," the President sent a message by cable which, through the courtesy of Mr. Bridges, we are permitted to give to our readers:

Paris, May 29, 1919.

Robert Bridges,
Care of Charles Scribner's Sons,
New York City:

I am afraid I cannot get to Princeton by the fourteenth and that I shall miss

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Cassel in the New York Evening World

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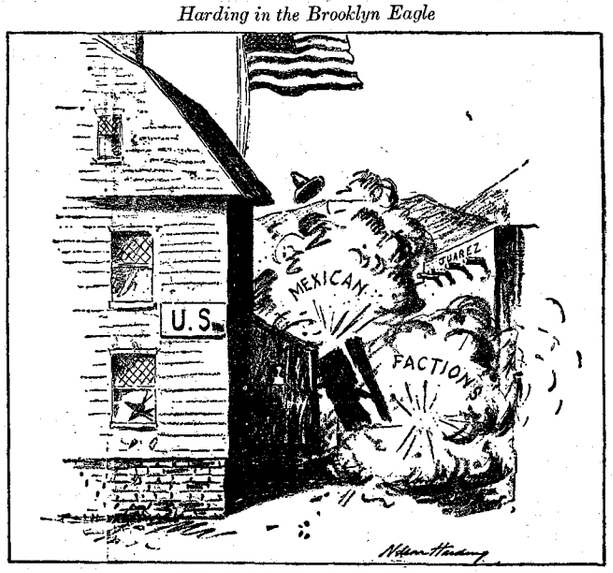
THE ONLY WAY OUT!

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

FUNGUS

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



BOMBS AT THE BACK DOOR

Darling in the New York Tribune

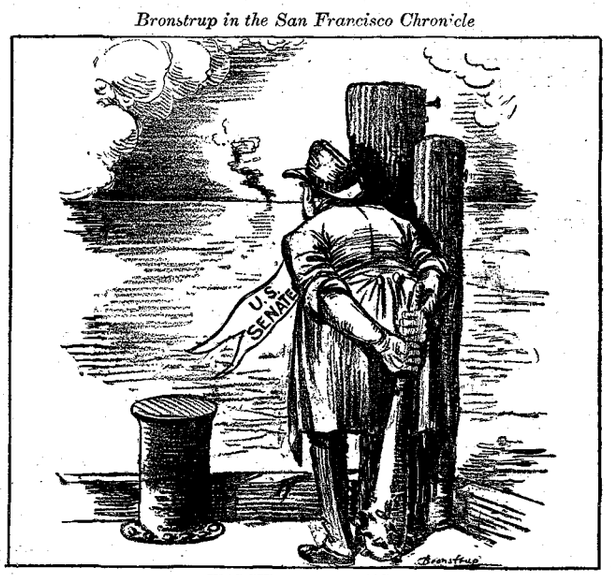
Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.

THERE ARE MOMENTS WHEN MARRIED LIFE SEEMS QUITE ENDURABLE EVEN TO A MAN WHO THINKS HE'S HENPECKED

Thomas in the Detroit News

AS THE 1920 RACE LOOKS

Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle



WATCHFUL WAITING

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what would be the greatest possible refreshment to me in meeting the boys then, and so I beg you will give them the most affectionate messages from me and tell them how cheering it is to me always to think of their friendship and of the old days we spent together. It has been hard work over here, but has been lightened all the way through by the thought of the glorious country I was working for, which I love more and more every day. WOODROW WILSON.

The burdens which the President has been carrying, both of responsibility and of criticism, have been very great, and it is pleasant to think that he can turn for relief to the friendships of his college days. These friendships are among the most natural and intimate that a man can ever form.

PALESTINE AS AN INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUAL HOMELAND

In his recent volume called "A Pilgrim in Palestine" (the result of his travels through the country as the head of the Red Cross Commission), Dr. John H. Finley expressed, together with warm sympathy toward Jewish aspirations as to Palestine, the feeling that the interest of Christianity and of Mohammedanism also should not be disregarded in the future of Palestine. Thus he says, after speaking of the general theory of self-determination:

> It is an essential complement of this that somewhere there shall be symbolized the supreme international planetary whole of which these are but confessed national fractions. And where in all the world can a place be found more fit for this visualization than this spot, where this civilization has had its greatest prophets and noblest teachers?

Thus he feels that "the old homestead of civilization, the abandoned farm of a widespread family of nations, should, in a way, be morally and spiritually internationalized." He feels that the Jew, because of the universality of his experience, is "fitted above others to help the nations reach that internationalism of practice as well as of spirit through internationality." This is to be attained, he believes, not by segregating themselves as "a peculiar people," but by accepting a mission "to internationalize, not to intensify and extend nationalism."

This view has been accepted in terms of praise by a Jewish rabbi, the Rev. David Philipson, in the Chicago "Israelite," and the fact that a rabbi writes in hearty favor of the idea is a strong indication that as regards conserving the world-interest in Palestine, it is sound philosophically and in the human spirit. Mr. Philipson says:

> To make of Palestine by fiat either a Jewish state, a Christian state, or a Mohammedan state would be intolerable in the first-named instance to Christians and Mohammedans, in the second to Jews and Mohammedans, and in the third to Christians and Jews. The only tolerable solution is that suggested by Dr. Finley and by others before him, viz., the internationalization of this most international of all of earth's localities.

He further urges that it would be well if Palestine could be permanently internationalized, or "mutualized," to use the expression which Dr. Finley prefers, under the oversight of the League of Nations.

The idea of Palestine as a Holy Land for Christians, as well as Jews, is certainly one which may well take hold of the religious and historical sense of Christian churches. It should be borne in mind in all discussions of Zionism and the future of Palestine.

HEALING THE SCARS OF WAR

"Once more to be useful; to see pity in the eyes of my friends replaced with commendation; to work, produce, provide, and to feel that I have a place in the world; seeking no favors and given none; a man among men in spite of this physical handicap"—this is the "Creed of the Disabled" as given on the cover of "Carry On," a magazine devoted to the work of the reconstruction of disabled soldiers and sailors.

There are two phases of this reconstruction work—the physical rehabilitation of disabled men and vocational retraining. Upon the entrance of this country into the war the Division of Physical Reconstruction was created, the object of which was to return the disabled men to combat service or to civilian life as rapidly and as nearly physically fit as possible, and, where necessary, to start re-education. After investigation this work of re-education was delegated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Too much cannot be said in commendation of what is being done in the United States in rehabilitation work.

Up to date fifty-two hospitals have been designated for the work of physical reconstruction, and the treatment given includes the educational as well as the therapeutic. In all these plans for the reclamation of disabled men the idea has been not only to cure the men, but to help them to secure remunerative employment as soon as they are able to re-enter civilian life. Close co-operation is therefore maintained between the Division of Physical Reconstruction, with its work in the hospitals, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, into whose hands the men who are entitled to compensation by the War Risk Insurance Bureau, after their discharge, go for further education.

Every effort is made in planning for this retraining to make use of the former trade or occupational knowledge of the disabled man. While he is under training his expenses are paid. After the completion of his training, employment is found for him by the Placement Division of the Federal Board, and his work is supervised for a time in order to see that he is able to make good under commercial conditions. During this period of probation his support is continued.

Some idea of the importance which the various Governments attach to this class of work may be judged by the fact that an international conference was recently held in New York City. France sent as a delegate Dr. Maurice Bourrillon, Director of the National Institute for War Cripples at St. Maurice and President of the Permanent Inter-Allied Committee on War Cripples. He has been called the grandfather of the movement for the rehabilitation of maimed soldiers, this work having been in operation in France for over four years. He states that the one hundred and twenty-four vocational schools which have been established there have not been sufficient for all those who have been desirous of learning a trade, and that these schools have had to be enlarged and new ones opened.

Incident after incident might be related to show what is being done in the way of healing these scars of war, and what it means to the soldier and to his family to know that the service and advice of a vast staff of experts—medical, psychological, sociological, and economic—are at his command.

In one of the hospitals devoted entirely to head cases a pathetic instance is cited of a boy who was horribly burned by liquid fire. His lower jaw was almost completely burned away, he had lost his nose, and there were other serious wounds about the face and upper part of the head. He had been operated on seven times. Up to the time of the third operation he had been unable to speak, but his brain was only too active when he thought of what life held for him. While undergoing the third operation, and while still under the influence of the anæsthetic, he spoke for the first time. And he voiced the thoughts that had been surging through his brain all those terrible weeks when he said: "This way, ladies and gentlemen; this way, please. Take a look at the human freak." And so it is with many of these young men. They do not wish to inflict the suffering which the sight of them would bring to their parents. Thus the Government is exerting every effort to mitigate such unfortunate conditions. The blind, the deaf, the armless, the legless, all are being helped in different ways, special attention being given to each kind of disability.

As Dr. Bourrillon has well said: "I firmly believe that just as our French

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soldiers have done, you will understand that it is your duty both to America and to yourselves to put into the reconstruction of your lives the same ardor and courage which you gave evidence of when you came to the aid of France."

SHOULD WE PAY COLOMBIA TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS?

IT is stated that the treaty with Colombia will, in a new form, be brought before the Senate; that it is to be favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee; and that it is expected that it will be approved. The reason for this expectation is found in the fact that, although the treaty provides for paying $25,000,000 to Colombia, it does not include an apology for anything done by the United States in connection with the establishing of the Republic of Panama and the building of the Panama Canal.

The question at once arises, What, if anything, do we owe Colombia? If we committed a wrong against that country, we owe her an apology as well as money; if we did not, it would appear that we recognize by the treaty that some injury was done to Colombia for which we now wish to make ourselves responsible although we committed no wrong. If we rightly owe anything to Colombia, it should be made as clear as day what we owe, and why. As a matter of fact, Colombia attempted to take advantage of the United States by extortionate demands after we were so far committed to the building of the Panama Canal by our purchase of the French rights that (as Colombia supposed) we had no alternative but to submit to being held up.

We earnestly advise the Senate, and any one who feels inclined to make this present of cold cash without compensation to Colombia after sixteen years of refusal on the part of the United States to do so, to read the two Messages sent by President Roosevelt to Congress in 1903 and 1904. In these the story of the whole matter is told fully and finally. It is often said that Mr. Roosevelt declared publicly as to Panama, "I took it." Over and over again, however, he declared that he resented the assertion that he had usurped authority or acted in an unconstitutional manner. What his attitude was in this and other similar questions was well expressed in a passage which we quote from an article by Mr. Roosevelt in The Outlook of October 7, 1911, on "How the United States Acquired the Right to Dig the Panama Canal:"

> The simple fact was, as I have elsewhere said, that when the interest of the American people imperatively demanded that a certain act should be done, and I had the power to do it, I did it unless it was specifically prohibited by law, instead of timidly refusing to do it unless I could find some provision of law which rendered it imperative that I should do it. In other words, I gave the benefit of the doubt to the people of the United States, and not to any group of bandits, foreign or domestic, whose interests happened to be adverse to those of the people of the United States.

A few of the salient facts which should not be forgotten may be here briefly summarized: Colombia had negotiated a treaty with the United States, selling us the rights desired for the Panama Canal; technically the treaty had to be ratified by the Colombian Congress as well as by our Senate; practically the Congress was a mere tool of Maroquin, the Colombian Vice-President, who had seized the power, imprisoned the President, and dispersed Congress. He summoned a session of Congress for the express purpose of making it refuse to ratify the treaty the Colombian Government had negotiated. No Congress had sat in Colombia for five years before Maroquin called this Congress for the express purpose of rejecting the Canal Treaty. It meekly did so, and then adjourned without passing any legislation whatever. As Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, Maroquin, who had come to power by seizing and imprisoning the President, had the fate of the treaty entirely in his own hands. He had the absolute power of an unconstitutional dictator to keep his promise or break it. He determined to break it. Thus, he hoped, the United States would be caught in a trap and driven to accept a blackmailing demand.

But Panama had a great stake in the matter. To build the Canal was to benefit Panama immensely. It is no wonder that talk of revolution in Panama surged up instantly. Panama had seen fifty-three revolutions and outbreaks in fifty-seven years; twice she had tried to secede; several times marines had been landed from United States war-vessels to protect persons and property. The Panaman delegates in the Colombian Congress gave warning that Panama would not submit to this attack on its vital interests.

By the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the United States had not only the right but the duty to keep peace on the Isthmus, and especially to see that transit by railway was kept open and free. It had exercised this right and duty several times at the request of Colombia and to its interest. The moment the Panama Republic was formed we intervened in the same way. If we had not taken prompt action, as Mr. Roosevelt often pointed out, the Panama Canal would not have been built. It would have been "leaning backwards" if on a demand to enrich Colombia we had ignored the plain interests of Panama, the Canal, and the United States. If the Panama Revolution had not sprung up, President Roosevelt was prepared to send a Message to Congress recommending that we should proceed with the work of the Canal in spite of Colombia's opposition.

It has been said, in effect, that we were in collusion with the revolutionists in Panama. The proof given is the fact that we acted quickly. In point of fact, every one knew that such a revolution was impending. A month before it broke out Army officers who had been on the Isthmus told Mr. Roosevelt that it was certain to take place if Colombia did not ratify the treaty, and that the people of Panama were in favor of it. President Roosevelt acted promptly and legally. He said in 1911:

> To have adopted any other course would have been an act not merely of unspeakable folly but of unspeakable baseness; it would have been even more ridiculous than infamous. We recognized the Republic of Panama. Without firing a shot we prevented a civil war. We promptly negotiated a treaty under which the Canal is now being dug. In consequence, Panama has for eight years enjoyed a degree of peace and prosperity which it had never before enjoyed during its four centuries of troubled existence.

We notice that while all comments on the new treaty lay stress on the fact that there is no admission of wrong-doing, most of them indicate a feeling that there was wrong-doing. For instance, the New York "Times" entitles its leading editorial on the subject "Reparation to Colombia." If there has been no wrong-doing, why talk about reparation? And if Colombia threw away her golden opportunity through greed to get more than was offered, and thereby really did injure herself to the extent of $25,000,000, why, in the name of justice and common sense, should this country be called to make her a present of that amount?

BACKGROUND PAST AND PRESENT

MANY of us to-day have our little cures for the contemporary. When familiar creeds go crashing, and the daily foundations of our feet quake and rumble, we have our avenues of escape. Birds and books and babies are not yet infected with Bolshevism. Despite the portentous problems that oppress us, spring still pipes gayly through the greenwood and youngsters make merry with the violets. But while nature is still reassuring, that other familiar refuge, a book, has become an insecure retreat. A novel used to be a method of splendid forgetting, but to-day we have reason to complain that most of the people in contemporary fiction are unreal. They do not move with human abandon; they are puppets by which we refuse to be duped,

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much as we yearn for the release of romance.

Probably the novelist is as conscious of his inadequate portraiture as we are. It is not his fault if both his own hand and the characters he depicts lack the large, free gesture of older days. The real trouble is that to-day both artist and picture have no stable background. We know how hard it is to distinguish the movement of a train except by reference to stationary objects. Fielding and Thackeray drew men in action against the static landscape of an accepted social order. The present prevalence of earthquake both weakens the artist's hand and in any faithful picture of the times confounds the movements of the actor with the movements of the scenery, so that we cannot focus attention on him, being preoccupied with observing the roof about to collapse upon his head. Both in fact and in fiction background has become intrusive, so that by its engrossing interest it relegates the people in the drama to mere automata. No wonder that the old gusto of loving or hating an imaginary person has become impossible for either author or reader.

In earlier novels fiction-shapes stood out boldly against the surrounding stability; their actions and reactions showed forth vigorous and impressive. The background of any story may be resolved into several elements, each forming part of the foundation upon which fiction folk live and move and have their being. Of these foundation elements, actual place, with all its power to shape personality and to suggest atmosphere, is prominent. No less important is the period depicted, comprising the social conditions governing the career of any individual; the common workaday creed and convention of his time and his town must show forth as affecting a hero's behavior. These elements of background can be instantly recognized if one remembers the painstaking attention to each shown in Bennett's "Old Wives' Tale." Another part of background is less visible, namely, the writer's own philosophy of life, which consciously or unconsciously supplies the structure of selection beneath the external setting. Yet how is a story-teller to-day to find a stage-scene secure enough for contrast with a character's emotions and actions? Revolt has always been a fertile theme for fiction, but in a revolutionary period you cannot discover any condition solid enough for any one to rebel against. You could not to-day emphasize a man's atheism, as once in Edna Lyall's "Donovan;" too few men are sure of God. You could not emphasize a woman's divorce; too many women are divorced. You cannot depict revolt against any convention unless it is securely established.

Perhaps it is impossible to have confident and convincing portrayal of character when all the background of faiths and customs is being tossed and tested both for people in novels and for people out of them. Yet we who would find some poise in a reeling universe still hunger for the peace that is due us from books. A sharp line of cleavage may be observed to-day between readers who are so intrigued by the enigmas of the present that they cannot read any books of the past, and readers who are so oppressed by these same enigmas of the present that they cannot read any *but* books of the past. Susceptibility to background is the essence of both attitudes; the first that of people repelled by the smug security of former fiction, and the second that of people helpless with hysteria before our own volcanic present. For both classes no saner means of orientation is to be found than the attentive study of the background of earlier novels. With a sure instinct for equipoise, many a doughboy in his dugout demanded a deep draught of Dickens; we who are called on to hold the bewildering Front Line of Reconstruction should have the same brave detachment and sane appreciation. Both the readers and the writers of novels will return to a contemplation of real life with surer self-security after they have walked for a while along the unhurried farm-lands of George Eliot, or in the little villages of Jane Austen impregnable in provincialism.

In view of their conscientious attention to social and economic questions, it is perhaps unkind to say to many present-day novelists that a novel should deal primarily with persons, not with problems. If you are to portray characters that shall seem alive, you must subdue background to its proper subordinate function, you must impress enough firmness upon your landscape to contrast clearly with the action of your people. To attain this trick of seeming security when the actual contemporary scene is heaving, is a hard task for any story-teller. One way of success is by emphasizing those elements of background that are less subject to disturbance than the others. Specific place can be made so prominent that the actuality of mountain and moor may offset the flux of creeds and conventions unescapable in a transitional era. This is the supreme achievement of Thomas Hardy. His characters move across the pages with compelling vitality, not because either he or they possess the old security of faiths and codes unquestioned by Fielding and Smollett, but because their actions are silhouetted against the brooding immobility of Exmoor.

Another element of background that may be intensified to give the requisite of realism is harder to attain. The personal philosophy of the writer may supply security to the stage structure of his drama. This framework may be invisible to the reader's eye. Even the artist himself may not be fully conscious that he is employing it, and yet it will prove to be his own conception of the eternal scheme of things that establishes the perspective of his picture and gives it coherence. Just in so far as a novelist's own faith is sanguine and constructive rather than inchoate, will the background of his book appear to have solidity.

The requisite of a serene philosophy is to-day equally difficult for novelist and reader. Yet both might gain peace and poise by a glance at the backgrounds of past fiction and of present fact. The earth under our feet is perhaps far firmer than we perceive. There have been volcanoes before, but when the lava cooled, braver cities were built on buried ones. Creeds and customs slough their old externalities only to attain more vigorous new growth. At many a time before in history must the background of life have seemed to contemporary actors menacing to all tradition and to all confident behavior. Yet never yet has the sky that roofs all our faiths fallen on us, nor the earth that gives seed-space to our hopes been consumed. All the structures of custom built by progress have been preserved just so long as people have kept them sanitary. When the house of habit appears to be toppling, it does not call for panic, but for sturdier beams. One conceives one's background as ready made for one's entrance upon the stage; if the scenery quakes and threatens or even bruises by unexpected impacts, one thinks this not one's fault but one's fate. Yet perhaps there never was any period, however chaotic, when a man's background was not chiefly of his own making.

POPULAR FALLACIES

IV—THAT LABOR IS A COMMODITY TO BE BOUGHT IN THE CHEAPEST MARKET

A HOUSEWIFE goes marketing after breakfast. She wishes to get some fruit for the family dinner. She is spending the family money, and she wishes to get the most and the best she can for that money. There are three fruiterers in the village. She may go to one because he is an Italian, to another because he is a native American, to a third because he belongs to her church. But if she is a wise and a conscientious housewife the two considerations which will determine her choice are quality and price. She buys where she can get the best fruit for her household at the lowest price.

And the fruiterer will sell where he can

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get the best price for the fruit he has for sale. His customer may be a poor woman and he may be generous, or she may be a new customer and he may be politic. In either case he may sell below the market price. Otherwise he will get the most money he thinks he can get that day in that market.

When I was a boy in college, the orthodox doctrine of political economy was that labor is a commodity, like fruit. The workingman has labor to sell; the capitalist wishes to buy some labor, and goes into the market, like the housewife, to buy the best labor he can get at the lowest price for which he can get it. As the housewife is spending the family money, so the capitalist is spending the stockholders' money; and both are bound to make the best bargain they can.

There are many and serious objections to this economic theory. The fundamental and fatal objection is that labor is not a commodity. Commodity is a *thing*, and labor is not a thing; it is a service. Commodity is a product of the man's labor, but labor is the man himself for a certain number of days in the week or hours in the day.

If I am peddling apples in the street, the character of the man who comes to the door to look at my fruit is a matter of indifference to me. It is true that if I think he has made his money by a gambling speculation or by oppressing the poor I may refuse to sell to him. But this little boycott is only that I may satisfy my conscience—or my pride—by refusing to deal with a gambler or an oppressor of the poor. As the seller of a commodity my only question will be, Is his money good and does he offer enough of it to get my apples?

But if I am applying for a position as gardener, that is not my only question. It is not my principal question. I want to know what sort of a man the employer is. Does he pay promptly, or is he a screw who pays his debts only under compulsion? Is he generous, so that if my wife or children are sick I may expect some consideration from him in adjusting my work with reference to their needs, or is he a Shylock who will have his bond whatever the cost? Will he treat me with respect, so that I can maintain my own self-respect while in his employ, or shall I be to him a bit of agricultural machinery, like the plow or the spade, or a mere higher type of animal, like the horse, to be dismissed whenever as good a one can be had at a lower price? How does he treat his other servants? Shall I find myself in a happy family, or shall I have to live in an atmosphere of continual discontent?

If I am selling him apples, all he will need to know will be, Are my apples good and is the price reasonable? But if I am applying for a position as gardener there is much he will need to know about my character before he employs me. Am I a drinking man or a sober man? industrious or a shirk? decent in my conversation and behavior, or vulgar and profane, a man from whom his children will catch bad habits? Am I careful, so that he may safely intrust to me his animals and his tools, or careless, so that I may injure the tools and mistreat the animals? These questions do not concern him if he is buying my apples, but they are fundamental if he is hiring my service.

If the bargain is between a corporation and a workingman, the questions will be different, but they will be equally personal and equally vital. The workingman ought to know whether the corporation will treat him as a man or as a piece of machinery; whether the foremen and superintendents under whose orders he will work are gentlemen or merely driving-wheels; whether his employers will have consideration for his health and his home life, or will be disregardful of both. And the corporation ought to know whether its employee will regard its interests as his own or is one who will stir up strife and discontent in his fellow-workmen and who perhaps is coming to the factory for that very purpose.

If an objector says that sobriety and honesty are qualities of the labor sold, as ripeness and soundness are qualities of the apples sold, the answer is that the qualities of the apple do not depend on the qualities of the seller, but the qualities of the labor do depend absolutely on the qualities of the laborer. And this fact distinguishes radically a commodity from a service, and the relations of employer and employed from the relations of seller and purchaser.

The relations between employer and employed are those of colaborers in a common enterprise. The mistress and the maid are together engaged in keeping house; the banker and the porter are together engaged in protecting the property of the depositors; the president of the railway and the switch-tender are together engaged in transporting freight and passengers. If their joint work is to go on peacefully and prosperously, the relation between them must be one of mutual confidence and respect. This is the postulate of the new political economy. And all schemes of collective bargaining, profit-sharing, and the like are valuable only as they are the products of this spirit or tend to promote it.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

WAR WORK IN HONOLULU

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

IN the peaceful isles of Hawaii, surrounded by leagues of the blue Pacific, we have felt comparatively little of the stress of war, except through our mental vision. It is true that with our cosmopolitan population we have been akin to probably all the fighting nations through their sons who had sojourned here until the war cloud darkened the world. Then they heard the call of country, and, leaving their homes and families here, journeyed far to answer the call. Thereafter their letters, or stories we heard of their deeds of valor, brought the war spirit so close that the women of every nationality have also "carried on." Their work has been varied: in all departments of the Red Cross and other allied organizations; in helping Hawaii go "over the top" in every campaign for Liberty Bonds, War Savings and Thrift Stamps; and in supplying both service and funds in all organizations which looked after the morale of the Army, Navy, and the "folks at home."

After the armistice was signed, and the western front was no longer the chief objective point of the world's interest, we of Hawaii have felt nearer to the next most interesting front—Siberia—and our interest in war work has been kept up through supplies sent to the army and refugees there.

Occasionally we have been able to extend Hawaiian hospitality through Red Cross canteen work to troops which were being sent to Siberia via this port, well named "the crossroads of the Pacific." There have been French aviation corps, American engineers, and Red Cross medical units. Hawaii has sent to Siberia its own Red Cross unit of doctors, nurses, camp service men, secretaries, and refugee workers, all of whom send back to us most vivid pictures of the crying needs in that vast country.

By ones and twos, and sometimes in larger numbers, Hawaii's sons, and daughters too, have come home to thrill us with tales of their experiences. As we are such a "melting-pot" of all nations, we have had representatives of nearly all the Allied armies; also representatives of nearly every nationality who, born here on American soil, have served under the "Stars and Stripes." The roll of honor contains many names marked with the gold star which means the supreme sacrifice; but the list is comparatively small, thank God, of boys who have returned

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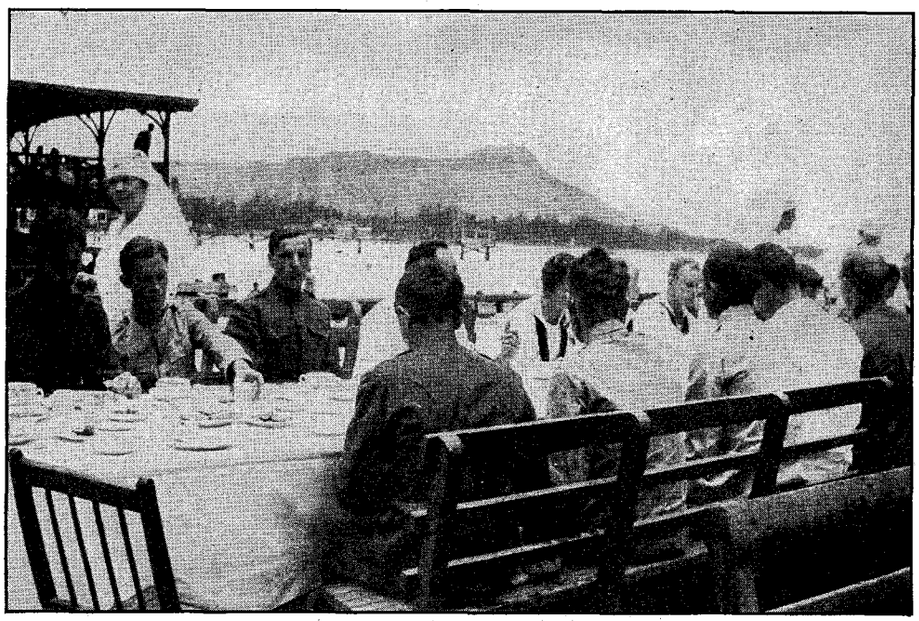
without the full complement of arms, legs, and eyes.

So it remained for the contingent of one hundred Czechoslovaks and some forty of our own boys in khaki who came to Honolulu from the Siberian battle-front to show the people of Honolulu the terrible ravages which modern warfare makes upon human flesh. When these men came down the gangplank of the transport Sheridan on a beautiful Hawaiian Sunday (May 18) and lined up to march to the waiting motors, I'll venture to say there was not a dry eye in the group



THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION AT LUNCHEON IN HONOLULU
Diamond Head, an extinct volcanic crater, is seen in the background

of Red Cross and War Camp Community Service workers come to greet these men when the crutches swung along in marching time, or one arm and an empty sleeve kept rhythm with the step.

After a motor ride to the Pali, which is Honolulu's greatest beauty spot, destined to become world famous, the drive continued around the city of Honolulu, so that the men might enjoy the trees and shrubs in full flower—such an antithesis to the bleak Siberian wilds. Then to the Seaside Hotel, where some enjoyed a dip in the ocean, while others preferred to sit "On the Beach at Waikiki" and talk to the first American girls and women that they had seen.

The conversation was carried on in some instances through an interpreter, sometimes in French, and—yes, even in German, for no one cared what the language was, provided it showed these Czechs that they were among friends. The language of the eyes was used too, and the boys seemed content merely to look and smile at the women who felt it a privilege to be with them. And their eyes! What suffering and sadness they showed, even in the youngest faces! The American boys of course welcomed the opportunity to talk to the young girls hovering around, and their tongues made up for lost time spent among people who understood not their language.

The history of each and every one of these men should be written by some one with the epic pen of Homer, for mine fails in doing justice to the subject. I can only tell, as I learned from them bit by bit, a few of the tragic stories I heard. One man, with face lined and seamed as by old age, and yet with such a kindly expression, told me that he had lived in New York many years before the war, and had a wife and six children, whom he left in the spring of 1914 to go home and see his old mother in Bohemia. Then came war; his entry, perforce, into the Austrian army; surrender to the Russians after his officers were killed in battle; then the Bolshevist uprising after the Russian Revolution; and, finally, they were driven like hunted beasts into Siberia, after they had been the defense of the Trans-Siberian Railway against the Bolsheviki. He said that since he had entered the Austrian army he had never heard a word from his wife and children, nor even from his mother in Bohemia. He had written to them for three years, and, discouraged then, finally gave up writing to them, as he felt that the letters were never sent from the point where he mailed them. The one bit of news he had gleaned in regard to them was once when he stood near the railway in the vast Siberian plains and a train stopped for a moment. He recognized a friend who lived in the same town in New York State, and, frantically calling to him for news, this friend gave him the information that his two eldest sons were in the American Army, and then the train went on! These were children only fourteen and sixteen years old when he left home. Well, his story is doubtless no sadder than thousands of others, but I was so interested to hear whether he finds the wife and children still awaiting his return in the little village in New York that I gave him my address, and I hope he will remember his promise to let me know all about it.

One big American private to whom I offered dessert whispered that he could not eat another bite, and as I probably showed in my face surprise at his whisper, he told me he had not been able to speak aloud since last December, as the intense cold had paralyzed his vocal chords. Another American had been a painter by trade, but the cords of his hand were paralyzed and some of the flesh had dropped off as a result of frostbite, so he will go with the whispering soldier to a hospital on the mainland for treatment.

We learned through Professor Chez, who is accompanying the six officers and ninety-four men, that nearly all who had undergone amputations had not even had the blessing of anæsthesia, because the supply of chloroform and ether gave out. Professor Chez is himself a Czech; he was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of West Virginia, and well known as an athlete and a football coach. He has had wonderful experiences, too numerous to relate in this short space, as he has been in every warring country except Mesopotamia. He was asked by the Czechoslovak Staff in Siberia to accompany this band of wounded heroes as their official interpreter and friend on their long journey from Siberia via Japan, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, the United States mainland, and across the Atlantic until they finally reach their homeland, the new Republic of Czechoslovakia. Professor Chez is quoted as saying: "These men are sent by the Czechoslovak Staff in Siberia in order that they may be seen and talked to by their compatriots who are now American citizens; that the latter may know the heroes who defended the Trans-Siberian Railway, the longest front in this war, against ten times their number, and who have done more than any other army of equal size in winning the war, principally by keeping Germany from entering the rich territory of Siberia and capturing the food supplies."

When some of the men refused butter for their bread, it brought home the fact that to them white bread probably seemed quite delicious without butter in comparison to the black bread and thin soup diet they had subsisted on for so long. At one time they had not even had tobacco as a solace for their hardships, and had actually smoked leaves as a substitute. One poor chap who had lost both hands from a bomb explosion did not lack for willing helpers, because his comrades on either side saw to it that he had all he wanted to eat and drink; later, when we passed around cigarettes and postcards, there was always some one near who would light the one or tuck the other into a uniform pocket.

After they had finished a substantial lunch, which was served out of doors, with long tables covered with snowy white cloths, "just like we used to have at home," as one buck private remarked in an awe-struck tone, the Czechs gathered under one of the trees and sang several songs in their native tongue. Their voices were good and the harmony more than good, and as they sang the sad faces lighted up and the eyes glistened, for they felt that they were among friends. Their

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afternoon was spent in a trip to the Aquarium, in which Honolulu has one of the finest collections of tropical fish in the world, to quote David Starr Jordan, an authority. The Army-Navy Y. M. C. A. was of course thrown open to all the men on the transport and continuous entertainment offered.

Their stay in port lasted till Monday noon, and when I went to the dock to take some magazines and postcards to some of my new-made friends they greeted me with much more happy and smiling faces than when they sailed into this port, unknown to them, just a little over twenty-four hours previous. When the whistle blew and the Hawaiian band played its customary farewell song, "Aloha Oe," the hearty yell that went up from Americans and Czechs alike showed that they realized that here in this "Paradise of the Pacific" they were leaving many friends who had given them the first of the cordial greetings which every American city they visit will give to this band of heroes when the opportunity comes to show the appreciation that we all feel for what they have done for us.

HELEN KIMBALL.

Honolulu, T. H., May 25, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BY WILLIAM G. McADOO

FORMER SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

A FUNDAMENTAL error into which opponents of a League of Nations have fallen is the assumption that by staying out of such a League the United States can maintain a "splendid isolation" which will keep us out of future wars. The great war from which we are now emerging shows the magnitude of this illusion. We were not drawn into the world war voluntarily. We tried to maintain our traditional policy of isolation, but failed, for the reason that America has grown so great in material, moral, and political influence and is now such a vital factor in the family of nations that no great war involving the leading Powers of the world can take place without involving the United States inevitably in the conflict.

For almost three years after the war broke out in Europe we strove, in pursuance of our traditional policy, to maintain a neutral position. But as the struggle between the belligerents progressed and it became more and more to their advantage in fighting each other to disregard our neutrality and to violate our rights under international law, they proceeded to do so with indifference.

America's economic status in the family of nations makes it essential that freedom of ocean transit for American life and property shall always be maintained. For many years we have produced much more than we can consume. Our overproduction, stimulated by war, is the greatest in our history. Foreign markets for our surplus are indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of our people. In furtherance of our foreign commerce, it is necessary that American citizens, as well as American products, shall be transported upon the high seas without molestation. Germany found it to her interest to use the submarine in defiance of international law to destroy American lives and American commerce in her effort to defeat England. The sacred obligation which every government owes to its citizens to protect them against wrongful aggression forced the American people finally to drop the rôle of a neutral and to assume the character of a belligerent. If we had failed to defend our rights which had been challenged by an arbitrary foe, we should have been respected neither at home nor abroad; we should have found our moral influence destroyed and our legitimate commerce injured to such an extent as to bring distress and suffering to our own people. First of all for liberty, humanity, and our sacred ideals, and next for the vindication of our vital rights, we entered the fight and fought the war to the finish and to victory. We shall have to fight again unless the nations of the earth now organize an instrumentality through which the peace of the world may be preserved, for we shall find ourselves confronted again with aggressions upon our vital rights by one combatant or another or all the combatants who may be engaged in some future European war.

Our isolation has been destroyed forever. Three thousand miles of the Atlantic are no longer a protection. They are not even a formidable barrier. Gallant men of our Navy have already completed the conquest of the Atlantic in airplanes; and two gallant representatives of Great Britain have just made a non-stop flight across the Atlantic in sixteen hours. What the future development of the world is to be one can picture with reasonable certainty—swifter communication by improved methods as revolutionary in their character as the steam-engine was a century ago, and capable perhaps of infinitely greater and more remarkable development. More than ever America is interwoven into the very warp and woof of the fabric of the world.

Our only escape from war in the future is therefore to join our power to that of the leading nations of the world and create such a preponderant force capable of benevolent, orderly, and prompt exercise in the interest of peace that war shall be made remote, if not impossible.

Under the peace settlement new nationalities are taking form and vitality. Self-government of the people, for the people, and by the people bids fair to become the organic system in each of the new nations which will be born of the Peace Conference now sitting at Versailles. This very democratization of the peoples of Europe will prove one of the most potential influences for the future peace of the world. Self-governing peoples, democratic peoples, do not want war. They are pacific in large degree because of the very responsibility which self-government imposes, and they are receptive, therefore, to counsels of peace when autocratic despots are never willing to listen. With autocracy destroyed and democracy ascendant America has the opportunity of bringing into existence the greatest charter of human rights and of doing a greater service for humanity than any nation has ever been able to do in the history of all the world.

No League of Nations can be created without America. Her influence is essential, not alone to its creation, but to its success. Her power, her moral influence, her unselfishness, and her ideals must be thrown into the balance all the time.

No argument should be required to show the need of a League to secure the future peace of the world; but if it is, five million dead soldiers and sailors sleeping in the soil of Europe and in the trackless waters of the vast deep, millions of maimed and wounded fighters, millions of dead and outraged women and children needlessly sacrificed, and millions of civilian men too old to fight but forced to die from starvation and want, cry out in a mighty but inarticulate chorus for the abolition of war. Humanity, Christianity, civilization, and every noble thing America has professed and fought for demand guarantees of future peace. The masses of men and women everywhere, who must bear the burden of debt and toil and sacrifice for years to come to repair the senseless waste of five years of brutal and unnecessary war, with one voice demand that the statesmen of the world who now have the responsibility of ameliorating the burdens of humanity shall not fail to provide a remedy.

It is for these reasons that a League of Nations has been proposed as a part of the Treaty of Peace. The plan suggested is practical and workable. It represents undoubtedly the compromise of many conflicting views and ideals, which is inevitable where the interests involved are so extensive and intricate. But it is amazing to have achieved so much at the start. If the plan is adopted and put into effect, resort to war will be made so difficult as to encourage the hope that the greatest scourge of humanity, with the exception of disease and poverty, has been conquered at last. It is not my purpose to attempt an exhaustive analysis of the League Covenant, nor to make a technical or legalistic argument. It is my hope to give a general outline of the plan and

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touch upon those important features of the Covenant which relate directly to the prevention of war.

Thirty-two nations, representing the greatest part of the population of the world and the largest part in area of the soil, are signatories to the plan, which, in general outline, provides for an Assembly or Congress of the Nations, in which each has three representatives and in which each nation has one vote.

In addition to the Assembly, a Council of nine is created in which five of the Great Powers—namely, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan—are permanently represented. The other four members of the Council are to be selected by the Assembly. The Council is an executive body and will have in effect the general direction of the affairs of the League. With the exception of matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council and the appointment of committees, effective action by the Council or the Assembly requires unanimous vote. This unanimity of action completely annihilates the objections raised by some opponents of the League, that small nations are given the same voting power as large nations. What difference does this make so long as unanimous vote is essential to action? This provision makes conferences, and not legislatures, of the meetings of the Assembly and of the Council, and destroys completely the argument that the United States will be disadvantaged because it has one vote and is therefore in a minority. Where unanimous vote is essential to action, one vote is as potential as all the other votes.

The first meeting of the Assembly and of the Council will be called by the President of the United States. A permanent Secretariat is established, which is the administrative arm of the League, and all positions under or in connection with the League are thrown open equally to women and men. This recognition of women is a great victory in their fight for equality of opportunity and of civil and political rights everywhere.

The prevention of war is sought to be accomplished by eliminating as far as possible the causes which lead to war, through

(1) the limitation of armaments,
(2) guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence,
(3) the abolition of secret treaties,
(4) compulsory conferences to discuss questions of common interest that may from time to time arise and thereby to bring about co-operation among the nations concerned.

One of the most serious causes of wars in the past has been the creation of vast armaments and great standing armies which have been a constant temptation to aggression by that nation which was possessed of a preponderant force. So long as the policy of any one Power was to build up great military and naval establishments, other Powers had to enter into competition as a matter of self-defense. The result was that the leading nations of Europe have been for generations past great armed camps ready to spring at one another's throats and precipitate wars upon slight provocation or for causes which no impartial tribunal would, upon investigation, consider adequate.

One of the most important purposes of the League is the reduction of armaments upon an established scale, which will put all the members of the League upon an equality as near as may be in the matter of organized force. Plans for such reductions are to be prepared by the Council and submitted to the several governments concerned, but no plans are to become binding on any nation until adopted by it. Congress is not deprived of any of its prerogatives in this matter, but, on the contrary, retains the sole power to determine what armed forces, military and naval, shall be maintained by the United States. If, however, our Congress should adopt the recommendation of the League for reduction of armaments, then no increase in such armaments may be made without the consent of the League for a period of ten years, at the end of which time the plan will be subject to reconsideration and revision.

In order to enforce this provision the Council is to advise as to how the evil effects of the private manufacture of arms and ammunition can be prevented, with a view to the adoption by governments of the policy of manufacturing for themselves instead of through private interests such war materials as are required for their safety. All members of the League are to interchange full and frank advices as to their military and naval programmes in order that each member of the League may know what the others are doing in respect to armaments. This is the first step toward the prevention of war—the limitation of armaments—so that no nation will have a preponderant armed force and be tempted to use it to attack another in the execution of some selfish aim or purpose. The United States is not disadvantaged, but advantaged, by this provision, because it is in line with our historic policy of limited armament and puts all other nations on an equality of armed strength with us.

Throughout all history one of the greatest incentives to war has been the lust of ambitious rulers to extend their power and dominion over other peoples and to absorb the territory of other nations. After every great war the map of Europe has been changed and peoples have been transferred from one sovereignty to another without regard to their feelings or interests. The results of the present war are not different from those of all other great wars so far as changing the map of Europe is concerned, although the motives for such change are this time quite different from those which have heretofore controlled. We are now trying to restore to the different peoples of the world the territories which of right belong to them and to set them up once more as politically independent sovereignties, with the added right of self-government. The magnitude of this task is exceeded only by its difficulties. There are so many races in Europe and the intermingling of populations along their borders has been so continuous that there are many areas which cannot with accuracy be ethnologically defined. There are, so to speak, twilight zones of populations which are neither predominantly one nationality or another, and therefore the new nations which are to be established under the Peace Treaty are in some instances given boundaries which must be tested for a reasonable length of time under conditions of stabilized government before the wisdom of such boundaries can be demonstrated. Moreover, some of these nations will be stronger, of necessity, than others. Their peoples are unaccustomed to self-government and must create a political organization and a status for themselves. This is notably true of restored Poland and Czechoslovakia, which will need for some time guarantees against external aggression which will enable their people to work out their destinies without fear of aggression from their neighbors and under favoring conditions of peace. No less important are these guarantees against external aggression and of political independence to the larger states of Europe than to the smaller. Once it is firmly and clearly established that no nation may commit aggressions upon its neighbors, all may settle down to peaceful pursuits and build up again the prosperity and happiness of their peoples under stable and well-ordered government.

Article X of the Covenant, therefore, wisely provides that each member of the League shall respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. It must be borne in mind that this Covenant does not permit the League of Nations to interfere in any uprisings or disturbances within a state itself. The right of revolution against oppressive internal authority remains unaffected and unimpaired, and every people is left to determine for itself what its form of government shall be and how its internal or domestic affairs shall be conducted.

Mr. Root, in his admirable essay on the first draft of the League of Nations, said in support of Article X: "I think, however, that this article must be considered not merely with reference to the future, but with reference to the present situation in Europe. Indeed, this whole agreement ought to be considered in that double aspect. The belligerent power of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey has been destroyed; but that will not lead to future peace without a reconstruction of eastern Europe and western Asia. The vast territories of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and the Romanoffs have lost the rulers who formerly kept the population in order, and are filled with turbulent masses without stable government, unaccustomed to self-control and fighting among themselves like children of the dragon's teeth. There can be no settled peace until these masses are

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reduced to order. Since the Bolsheviki have been allowed to consolidate the control which they established with German aid in Russia, the situation is that Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, with a population of less than 130,000,000, are confronted with the disorganized but vigorous and warlike population of Germany, German Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia, amounting approximately to 280,000,000 fast returning to barbarism and the lawless violence of barbarous races. Order must be restored. The Allied nations in their Council must determine the lines of reconstruction. Their determinations must be enforced. They may make mistakes. Doubtless they will; but there must be decision, and decision must be enforced. Under these conditions the United States cannot quit. It must go on to the performance of its duty, and the immediate aspect of Article X is an agreement to do that."

Mr. Root suggested an amendment to this article providing that after the expiration of five years from the signing of the convention any nation might terminate its obligation under Article X by giving one year's notice in writing to the Secretary-General of the League. Since Mr. Root's suggestion a provision has been incorporated in the revised draft of the Covenant which is even more favorable to the termination of the obligation than Mr. Root proposed. Any member of the League may, under the revised draft, withdraw from the League after two years' notice of its intention to do so, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under the League Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal. The effect of the revised Covenant, therefore, is to enable any nation to terminate its obligation to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of the other members of the League after two years' notice of its intention to do so, instead of being bound for five years, as Mr. Root suggested. Certainly the United States could not do less than join in this guarantee, which eliminates one of the most fruitful causes of war, and at the same time gives the new nations to be established under the peace treaty the opportunity to organize and erect stable governments, especially when we can relieve ourselves of this obligation at any time upon two years' notice. It is our duty to help these struggling people back to life, and to help all the nations of Europe to establish ordered government without fear of external attack.

The argument that this guarantee will involve us in every European quarrel is far-fetched, for the following reasons:

(1) We can't be drawn into any war unless our Congress first authorizes it.

(2) After all European armaments are reduced practically to an internal police force basis, any war or attempted war will be a small affair because of the small forces available.

(3) The control by governments of the manufacture of war munitions and the destruction of great war plants like the Krupps' will prevent would-be belligerents from getting the necessary supplies of arms and ammunition.

(4) In case of conflict in Europe the near-by Powers would be called on first to provide the necessary forces, just as in case of conflict on the American continent the United States would be asked to take the matter in hand. But, and I repeat it, in no case is the United States bound to go to war or supply an armed force without the authorization of the Congress.

Another fruitful cause of war between nations has been secret treaties under which nations attempted to get advantage of their rivals and under which intrigues and private understandings of all kinds have worked for distrust, suspicion, and enmity. Article XVIII of the revised Covenant provides that "every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered."

Certainly no nation imbued with good faith toward its neighbors and genuinely interested in preserving the peace of the world can object to this article of the Covenant. When treaties are published just as are the laws of the United States and of the several States of the Union, so that all may read and understand, the selfish aims and private advantages which have heretofore accrued to nations and to individuals through these pernicious and mischievous secret treaties will become abortive.

If any one thing has been demonstrated by the great war, it is that conference and counsel between the leading nations is one of the most certain means of preventing international misunderstandings and of making war impossible. Heretofore such conference could not be held except by the voluntary action of all the parties. In 1914, before Germany precipitated the great war, an urgent effort was made by Sir Edward Grey to bring about a conference of the Powers to consider the dispute between Austria and Serbia. Germany refused to enter that conference. She had determined to bring on the war in the execution of long-considered plans, and she knew that if she joined a conference of the Powers where a full and frank discussion of the issues involved would be necessary war would be averted and her ambitions would be thwarted.

One of the most powerful arguments for the League of Nations is the requirement that the Assembly, which consists of the representatives of all the members of the League, and the Council shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require, at the seat of the League or at such other place or places as may be decided upon. This provision is mandatory. It provides that the Assembly *shall* meet at stated intervals, and that the Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year.

Suppose that this League had been in existence in 1914, and that upon a threat of war a meeting of the Assembly or of the Council had been called. Germany would have been obliged to attend. A discussion of the dispute would immediately have followed, and there is no doubt that the terrible war would have been prevented; that five million dead men would be alive to-day and twenty million wounded men would have been spared; that the horrors and indescribable sufferings of the civil populations of all the nations concerned would not have occurred; and that $200,000,000,000 of treasure would not have been wasted.

It is a well-known fact that Germany has admitted that she expected Great Britain to keep out of the great war, and that if she had known that Great Britain would make common cause with France, Belgium, and Russia she would never have precipitated the disastrous conflict. If even a conference of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, and Russia had been held in 1914, Great Britain would have made this clear to Germany and the war would not have occurred. If the proposed League of Nations accomplishes nothing more than to make certain a conference of the members of the League and of the Council at stated intervals for the purpose of discussion and conference, it will have a potential influence upon the peace of the world; it will promote international cooperation instead of international antagonisms and suspicions, which have been the characteristic evil of the old system of secret treaties and artificial balances of power so long maintained in Europe.

If, however, after limitations of armaments have been secured and guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence have been given, and secret treaties have been eliminated, and conferences of the Powers have been provided for, disputes between nations should arise and take on such an acute form as to threaten war, then the League Covenant makes other provisions which almost certainly will result in maintaining the peace of the world. What are those provisions?

They are, first, for arbitration of the dispute if it is of a character which contending nations recognize as suitable for submission to arbitration. Mr. Root's admirable definition of disputes suitable for arbitration has been inserted in the Covenant, namely: "Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach." Thus the character of disputes suitable for arbitration is clearly defined in the instrument. But if the matter should not be considered suitable for arbitration, then the contending nations agree that an inquiry into the merits of the dispute shall be conducted by the

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Council, which shall make such recommendations for a settlement as it thinks just and proper, which recommendations must be made within six months after the submission of the controversy. In case either of arbitration or of inquiry by the Council, the parties affected agree that they will not go to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Council.

Without going into further details about these admirable provisions of the Covenant, it is sufficient to say that they postpone war until there can be a complete discussion of the dispute either through the medium of arbitration or through the processes of inquiry, and that after award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Council which makes the inquiry neither party shall go to war until three months thereafter. During that time opportunity for mediation and conciliation is offered, and in any event it is provided that the parties affected will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the unanimous recommendations of the Council or accepts award of the arbitration.

Suppose any nation refuses to accept the award of the arbitration or the unanimous recommendation of the Council which makes the inquiry and proceeds to make war against the other party to the dispute, which has accepted the award or the recommendations of the Council, or suppose any nation goes to war, as Germany did in 1914, without notice to anybody, as the case may be. What then happens? The offending nation will be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, and thereupon the other members of the League will (1) sever all trade or financial relations between the members of the League and the offending nation; (2) prohibit all intercourse between the citizens of members of the League and citizens of the offending state; and (3) prevent all financial, commercial, and personal intercourse between the citizens of the offending nation and the citizens of any other state or nation throughout the world, whether a member of the League or not. This is what is called an economic boycott. It is a terrible weapon which the sane representatives of no nation would defy with impunity.

Let us suppose again that Germany had been faced in July, 1914, with this terrible economic boycott by Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, and the United States. Is it conceivable that she would have entered upon the mad career of war with certain defeat staring her in the face at the very outset? No nation is strong enough to resist the combined economic pressure of the greatest Powers of the world and the moral influence and reprehension of the public opinion of the world. But economic pressure is not the only consequence which a recalcitrant nation would incur, because if war should actually result the League Covenant provides that the Council shall recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to be used against the offending member.

I wish to repeat, however, that the United States, as a member of the League, could not be forced into war by the recommendation of the Council or by any action of the League without its consent. The Congress of the United States would have to say whether or not such recommendation shall be adopted. The entire subject would have to be submitted to the Congress by the President for appropriate action in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which vests in the Congress the sole power to declare war.

But if arbitration and inquiry fail, if mediation and conciliation prove impotent, if nine months of discussion and conference do not cool the hot passion for war, if every agency and influence of the League is exhausted in vain, then our opponents say that war will happen and the League Covenant therefore recognizes and sanctions war. It is possible, of course, that war might happen in these circumstances, but it is scarcely conceivable. If it should happen, how could it be said that the League Covenant sanctions war because it undertakes to prevent it, any more than it can be said that the State sanctions murder because it enacts laws to prevent that crime. In either case the evil is recognized to exist, and, because every effort is made to destroy it, by no exercise of the imagination can the attempt be distorted into a sanction of the offense if, after all is done, murder is committed or war occurs.

We do not abandon the Monroe Doctrine by entering the League of Nations. That policy is expressly reserved from the operations of the Covenant. We cannot be made a mandatary of any foreign colony or territory except with our consent, and no amendments to the League after its adoption will be binding upon the United States unless accepted by it.

In case of attack upon the United States we can immediately repel the attack and defend ourselves. Nothing in the League Covenant deprives us of that right, notwithstanding the false claim of our opponents to the contrary. The League has nothing to do with immigration, naturalization, or any of our internal or domestic affairs. We shall control these matters just as fully with membership in the League as without it.

The extent to which the world has been involved in this greatest of all wars makes the terms and conditions of the peace more complex and difficult than any other peace which has been made in the history of the world. Never have such intricate problems been faced and never before has the human mind undertaken to grapple with so many of them at one time. A readjustment and a reconstitution of the world are in progress and the terms of the peace must effect the settlement. There must be some constituted authority or tribunal to which appeals can be made for interpretation of the peace document in cases of dispute or uncertainty and to which resort may be had for the settlement of the innumerable questions which will inevitably arise out of the Treaty or Treaties of Peace.

The League of Nations has in this respect an essential and important service to perform. The peace cannot be interpreted and enforced without the League of Nations as the necessary instrumentality and authority.

The economic problems growing out of the war are a powerful argument for a League of Nations. It is estimated that two hundred billion dollars have been expended by all the belligerents in this war. The greater number of these expenditures constitute national debts of the various belligerents, and impose a burden upon the masses of their people which is difficult for them to bear. For generations to come the working men and women of all of the belligerents will be paying with the sweat of their brows for the needless destruction of this war. The oppression of this debt will be felt by the people everywhere, because it is always the masses who suffer most from war. They bear the bulk of the burden because they are the producers, and it is only by production or the creation of wealth that war debts, like other debts, can be paid. Unless some means are found to prevent war, what hope is there for the masses of men and women in the Old World? If we are to have no League of Peace and the Great Powers must again engage in competition with one another in preparations for war, which will inevitably eventuate in new wars, then the people of Europe are condemned to unspeakable misery and poverty for the future. They cannot support the burdens imposed by the great war and assume, in addition, the heavy expenditures required in preparations for new wars. The only hope for the masses is to turn the fruits of their industry into productive channels. The savings of the future must not be wasted upon war preparations, but must be devoted to improvement of the conditions under which men and women live.

Can we not learn a lesson from this and by a League of Nations make it unnecessary to load upon the backs of the already overburdened masses an additional burden in preparation for future wars? Can we not leave in the pockets of the people the money which will be wasted in future preparation for war, thereby easing their burdens and contributing to their happiness and prosperity? This is one of the great benefits we may expect from a League of Nations. If statesmen of the world fail now to give relief to the suffering masses in Europe, there can be no certainty of future peace.

The terrible excesses of the Russian revolutionists are due to the fixed conviction in the minds of the masses of men and women in Russia that the ruling classes have given them nothing but suffering, poverty, and war; that they have failed utterly to serve the people; that statesmanship has been found wanting; that their misery and their poverty are due to these causes as well as to the fact that property has

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been accumulated in the hands of the few; and in their groping for a new system which will distribute the benefits of society more equally and save them from the horrors of poverty and of war which they have endured for centuries they are striking out blindly and desperately in an effort to find a remedy. What is happening in Russia will repeat itself in Europe unless the combined statesmanship of the world is equal to the situation. The League of Nations will do much to lift the masses of men and women in the world to a higher plane of contentment and prosperity and give them a larger opportunity to participate in the benefits of organized society.

Another phase of the problem is worthy of consideration at this particular time, especially by America. We are now the dominant financial power of the world. All nations needing capital for governmental use or for their internal development through enterprises of every character must look increasingly to America for the necessary assistance. The history of enterprise in foreign lands is filled with injustices to foreign citizens, representing in many instances a denial of justice or such arbitrary action as to be practically confiscatory. There has never been any properly constituted agency for dealing with international disputes arising out of these matters, and they have frequently led to war or have almost precipitated war between nations. The lack of protection of such investments has discouraged American citizens from making ventures in foreign lands. Such ventures, if legitimately undertaken and justly protected, would operate greatly to the benefit of American commerce and influence. The lack of such protection has operated adversely also to the best interests of those countries which constantly need capital for their development.

It seems to me that the League of Nations offers the agency through which disputes of this character may be taken up and considered in an orderly manner and legitimate investments in foreign countries given adequate protection without resort to force. If this can be accomplished, a great incentive will be given to American enterprise in foreign countries, and those nations which need capital will be able to command the requisite supply once it is demonstrated that through the League of Nations a forum has been created where disputes about foreign investments may be promptly considered and disposed of. America's opportunity to assist Latin America, for instance, would be immensely enhanced in those circumstances, and the League of Nations would be able to confer benefit of incalculable value upon the people of all of the Central and South American republics, the people of the United States, and, in fact, upon the citizens of every other country who engage in enterprises in foreign countries. For the future of American commerce, therefore, looking at it for a moment from the purely materialistic standpoint, the League of Nations would have a stimulating and protecting influence of the greatest possible value. Our business men and bankers who are taking such a keen interest in foreign trade and enterprise should not overlook the advantages of this instrumentality of the League.

The League of Nations is created not, as some suppose, merely to hold Germany down. It is created to hold all of the Allied Powers, as well as Germany and all of the Central Powers, down to a peace basis in the future. The League is made necessary, not because any number of nations seek to combine their power to oppress some other nations, but because the whole European system of balances of power, secret diplomacy, and competitive armaments, as practiced heretofore, has failed utterly to preserve peace and to save the masses of people from the burdens and horrors of war. If this old system is not destroyed, but is deliberately re-established now, the same bloody wars which have marred European history for centuries will be repeated in the future. A concert of the nations for peace is the only remedy, and the League of Nations represents the effort to organize the world for peace instead of for war.

What will happen if the League of Nations is not ratified by the United States Senate? The League is an essential part of the machinery for peace. It cannot be separated from the Peace Treaty because the Peace Treaty cannot be enforced without the League. If no League is created and a simple Treaty of Peace is attempted, there can be no stability in Europe. A continual ferment of turbulent populations, already overburdened by debt and struggling in poverty, will precipitate new wars in the near future, and we shall have to remobilize the army we are now demobilizing, and do the job all over again merely to satisfy the views of narrow partisans and visionless men. Why should the people of the United States and of the world suffer because these men or any set of men are unwilling to have any sort of peace unless they can write the formula? The opponents of the League can't agree among themselves as to the kind of a League or the kind of peace that would satisfy them. They offer no alternative to the present plan. Theirs is a counsel of chaos and confusion and continuance of the present state of war.

The League of Nations has taken a stand for social justice upon an international scale which will have a profound effect on the future of all of the peoples concerned. I refer to Article XXIII, which provides that the members of the League will:

(1) Endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men and women, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organization;

(2) Undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(3) Intrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(4) Endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

What a godsend to humanity an organized effort along these lines will be! All of these objects are of imperative importance. The prevention and control of disease is one of the most serious problems confronting the peoples of the world in the immediate future, because the unsanitary conditions in Europe and Asia, growing out of the war, threaten the health of all the peoples of the world.

I was struck with the statement of Mr. Henry P. Davison, who has done such splendid work for the Red Cross, and who, just returning from Europe, says: "Right now there are 275,000 cases of typhus in a line stretching between the Baltic and the Black Seas, and the wave is rolling in our direction. I tell you the distress in the world is frightful, unspeakable. If the people of the United States knew the distress in Middle Europe, they couldn't sleep!"

I know the significance of Mr. Davison's statement, because as Secretary of the Treasury I was for six years the head of the Public Health Service of the United States, which has control of the quarantine stations in most of the ports, and whose duty it is particularly to fight the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. International co-operation for the control of communicable diseases and for their prevention is absolutely essential to the health of the peoples of the world. And we in the United States are in daily jeopardy so long as there is an inadequate organization in Europe and Asia to fight these diseases. Every ship that comes into our ports may be a messenger of death through some evil germ concealed in its hold or in the clothing or baggage of its passengers. International co-operation will greatly diminish this danger, and the machinery which the League of Nations will provide is the most practicable plan yet suggested for making effective the measures which are essential to protect, not alone ourselves, but all the peoples of the world, against the dangers and ravages of communicable diseases.

Is the United States unwilling to join with the other Great Powers of the world in an effort to preserve peace when it can withdraw from the League at any time on two years' notice? If we are unwilling to use our great power as a victorious and civilized Nation to secure the future peace of the world as the chief fruit of our sacrifices, then 90,000 American boys have given their lives merely to restore the old system of feverish and secret preparations for war in Europe, for conscienceless profits to private makers of war materials and machinery, for the continued imposition of grinding and impoverishing burdens on the suffering men and women in Europe who must

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pay with the sweat of their brows, the flower of their health, and the very blood of their bodies to keep the old European system alive. Shall we not rather turn our eyes to the beautiful and inspiring picture of peace and by joining a League of Nations get what our sons fought and died for—a new era of burdens lightened, a prosperity unfettered by the fear of war, and of a peace which will give the masses of the world a chance to realize at last the light of happiness and security?

PORTRAIT OF JOSIAH ROYCE, THE PHILOSOPHER

BY JOHN JAY CHAPMAN

THERE is no such thing as philosophy. But there are such things as philosophers. A philosopher is a man who believes that there is such a thing as philosophy, and who devotes himself to proving it. He believes that behind the multifarious, contradictory, and often very unpleasant appearances of the world there is a unity which he can put into typewriting. Probably there is; but certainly he can't. Let us take an example: A poet is walking down the street; perhaps it is Robert Browning. He wears a wide-awake hat, a new tie, and a handsome theater coat. The scene is the Chelsea Embankment in London. The poet seizes a bystander by the lapel of his coat, stands very close to him, and, holding him against a tree, breathes very hard, speaks very rapidly, grows red in the face, perspires, and continues to talk to the victim for thirty-six hours in blankety-blank verse. Then the poet gives the stranger a dig in the ribs, and passes on down the street, smelling his geranium. The stranger-victim totters to his home, powerfully affected by the experience. But how has the thing been done and what does the victim know now that he didn't know before the interview? These are the questions which the philosopher undertakes to answer; and I have never known a philosopher who wasn't delighted with the task. The poet, the stranger, and the geranium are mere grist to the philosopher's mill. He turns all into typewriting.

It is wonderful to have known a philosopher; and I don't believe that many of the readers of this article have ever seen a real one. I honestly don't think there ever was but one real one on this continent, and that was Josiah Royce. All the rest of them have had doubts and weaknesses and backslidings. There were moments when they suspected the typewriter, and examined its keys, and wondered if there ought not to be more question-marks in the machine. But Royce never faltered. He was spherical, armed cap-a-pie, sleepless, and ready for all comers. He did what no other modern has ever dared to do—he held seminars where any one was welcome. You could loaf down the avenue in Cambridge after supper and enter a little arena of wisdom, where a small company was sitting in eager silence; and you could join in the discussion and challenge the champion if you had the brains. Royce was the John L. Sullivan of philosophy.

I shall never forget the first time I saw him. It was at an oyster-house called Park's, in Boston. I was then a freshman or sophomore at Harvard, and it was the custom to visit Park's at about 10:30 P.M., after the Symphony Concerts. The extreme simplicity of this resort, its bare walls, plain square tables, and very limited bill of fare, gave it a great reputation for lobsters and musty ale.[1] I looked across the table where I sat, and was startled to see a kind of fairy sitting opposite me. It was Josiah Royce. He was a miniature figure, well compacted, with an enormous red head which had a gigantic aspect, as if he were Kant or Beethoven, and also an infantile look like that of an ugly baby.

He began to talk to me about Beethoven, and he was talking exactly as if he had known me all my life. Royce was the only human being I have ever seen who had no preliminary social consciousness, no door-mat of convention. You were inside, though you didn't know how you got there; and I remember wondering how I had got there and where I was. We talked for half an hour, and then he insisted on walking out to Cambridge, though it was a bitter night, with a deadly east wind, and I felt sure he would catch pneumonia, for his overcoat was as thin as paper. I forget the rest, except my strong impression that he was very extraordinary and knew everything and was a bumblebee—a benevolent monster of pure intelligence, zigzagging, ranging, and uncatchable. I always had this feeling about Royce—that he was a celestial insect. If left alone with him, any one would be apt to turn into a naturalist through the effort to catalogue him.

The legend about him among the students was that he was the first man born in California; and it was a strange place for him to choose, for his appearance suggested Asia. No country in Europe seemed old enough to have produced this type of superman, the gnarled cavern sage who was wiser than Europe, more abstract, more Himalayan. I believe that if only he had never been taught to read Royce would have been a very great man. This is not said in disparagement of education, which is very good for most people. But there is a type of person to whom books are injurious; books mean too much to them. And even men of enormous natural talent sometimes belong to the type. But, unfortunately, they did not know this in California; and as soon as Royce saw print he took to philosophy, and mastered all the formal philosophy of the world before he was thirty. There was nobody in Germany who knew German philosophy so well as he, and he held all this wisdom in solution in his mind. He could sit down and dictate a book on, say, the history of free will or the influence of Thales; a book which it would have taken the *next* most competent man in the world six months to compile. He could give it to you in a popular form if you preferred. He could do it in conversation, illustrating his theme with jests, humor, and astounding analogies drawn from passing events and from current fiction. But in order that he should do these things you had to let him alone; he needed time, he needed eternity. Time was nothing to him. He was just as fresh at the end of a two-hours' disquisition as at the start. Thinking refreshed him.

The truth was that Royce had a phenomenal memory; his mind was a card-indexed cyclopædia of all philosophy. To him everything was philosophy; nothing else existed but philosophy; and if—if only he had been obliged to state the thing in his own words, instead of having his head filled with other people's ideas, he would have set the problems of philosophy to a music of his own, and left behind him works that qualified the age.

I cannot claim a close acquaintance with his writings; but I once made an attempt to read one of his most important books. It was a large book. It was about as big as Boswell's Life of Johnson, and it concerned—well, I never found out what it concerned, because after reading twenty pages without being able to discover the plot I bethought me of turning to the last page to see if I could understand at least something about the landing-place of the argument. On the last page my eye caught the words 'Lamb of God,' the lamb being spelled with a capital; and I said to myself: "If Royce has been obliged to resort to that capital letter in order to express his main idea, there must be something faulty about his vehicle. His vehicle is incompletely expressive; though I think I see what he is driving at more clearly now than I did before."

The obscurity of Royce's writings is the obscurity to be found in all technical philosophy. The reason such writings are hard to follow is that they are done in a lingo; and it takes years to learn the lingo, and the lingo is apt to destroy one's own mind, like emery powder blown into an engine. By the time one has learned the alphabet one may have be-

[1] People nowadays seem to have forgotten that lobsters should be eaten in the simplest surroundings. Louis XV decorations, soft music, and flowers destroy their flavor and destroy the *romance* of them. The lobster is the most easily vulgarized of all eatables. If luxury approaches him, virtue goes out of him. He is like justice, piety, and truth, which shine brightest at poor men's tables. Plain living gives to the lobster his glory.

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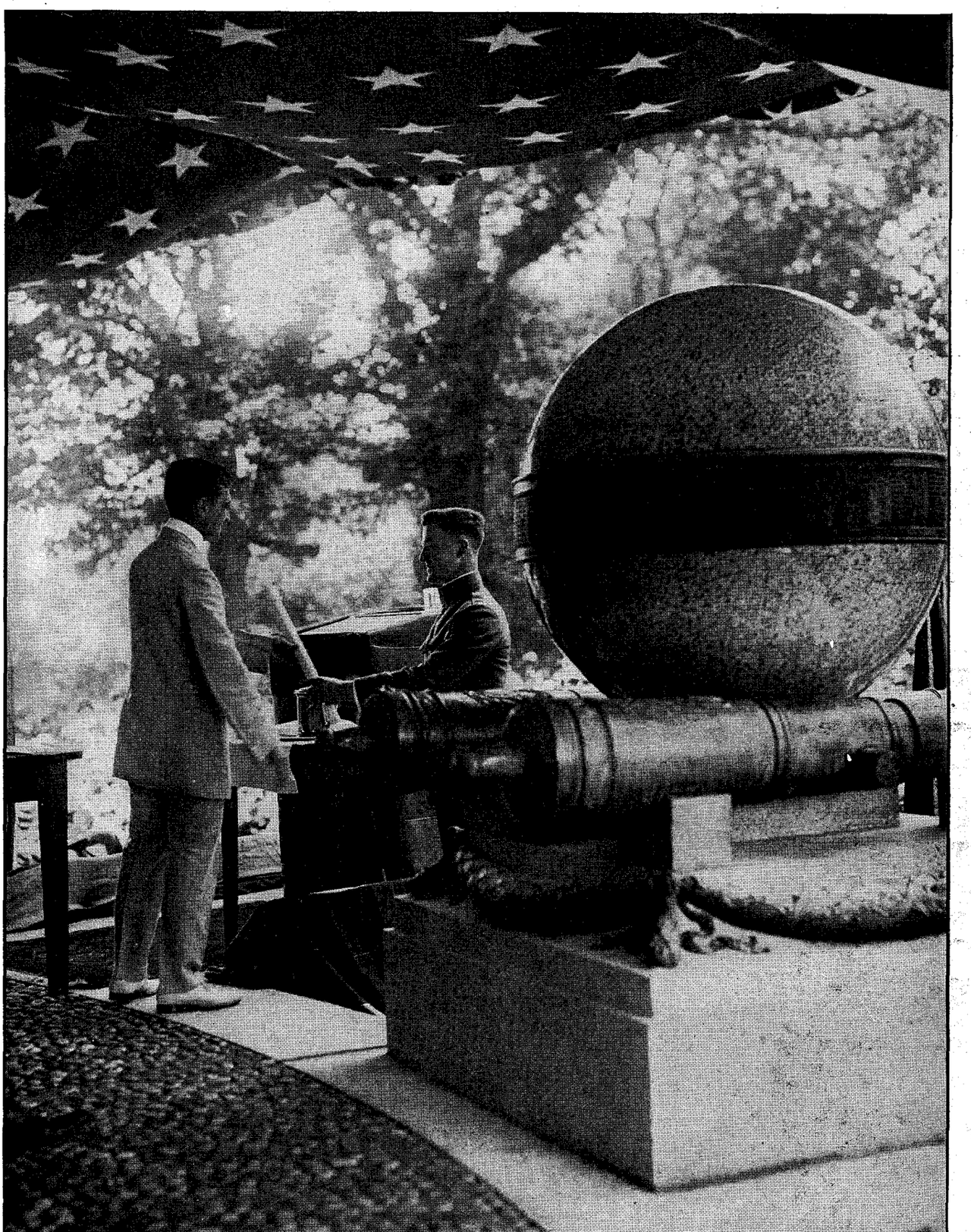

International Film Service

SECRETARY BAKER AWARDING DIPLOMAS TO WEST POINT'S GRADUATING CLASS

A noteworthy feature of the exercises this year at West Point was the fact that for the first time in the Academy's history the class members appeared in khaki uniforms

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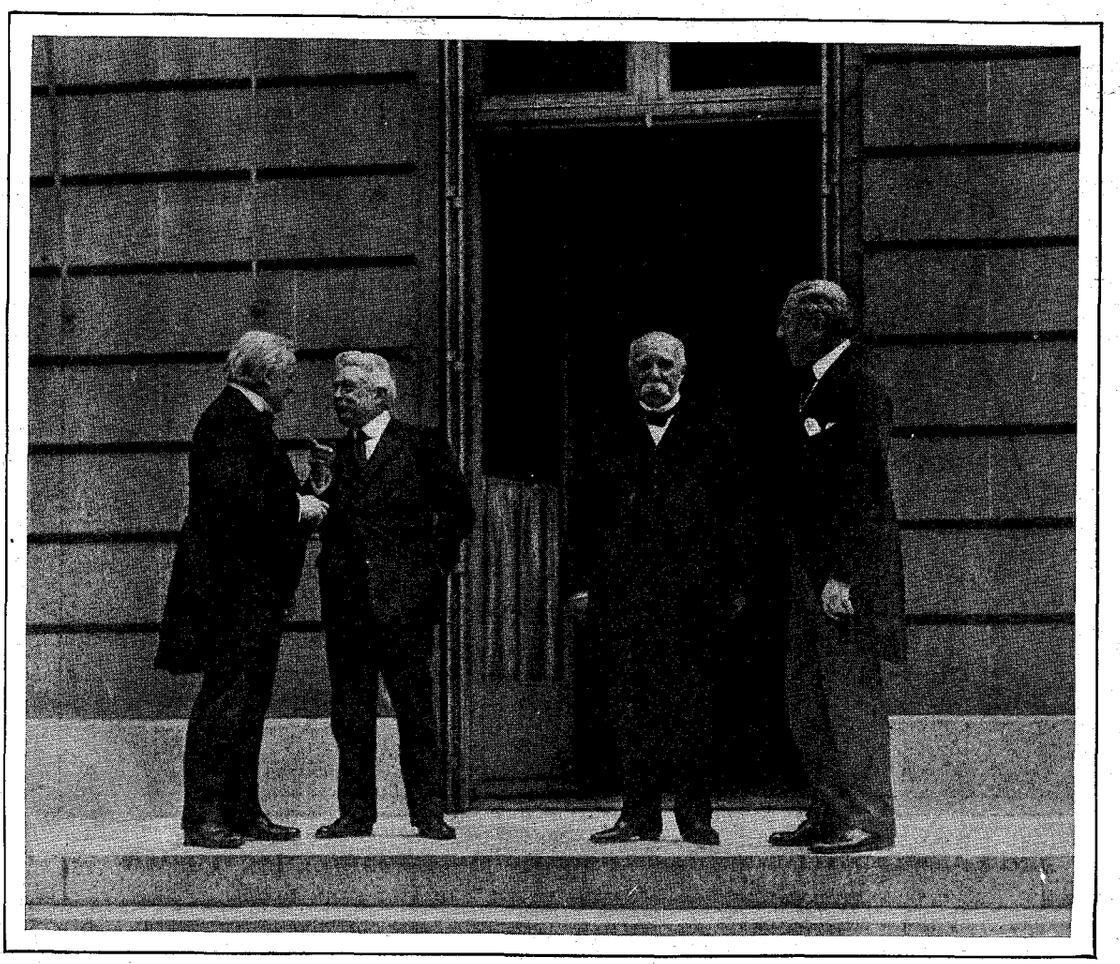
WAR VETERANS HONORED AT HARVARD'S COMMENCEMENT

The procession of the men upon whom Harvard conferred honorary degrees includes, as seen above: Leading (military uniform), Col. A. T. Perkins; Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt; following him, Major George C. Shattuck; the third man to the rear of Major Shattuck is Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Whittlesey



Western Newspaper Union

THE "COUNCIL OF FOUR" AT PARIS

The vigorous-looking statesmen, Lloyd George (left), Orlando, Clemenceau, and Wilson (right), seen in the above picture have been described by an unfriendly critic as "four pitiful old men." The reader may be left to draw his own conclusions as to the correctness of the phrase

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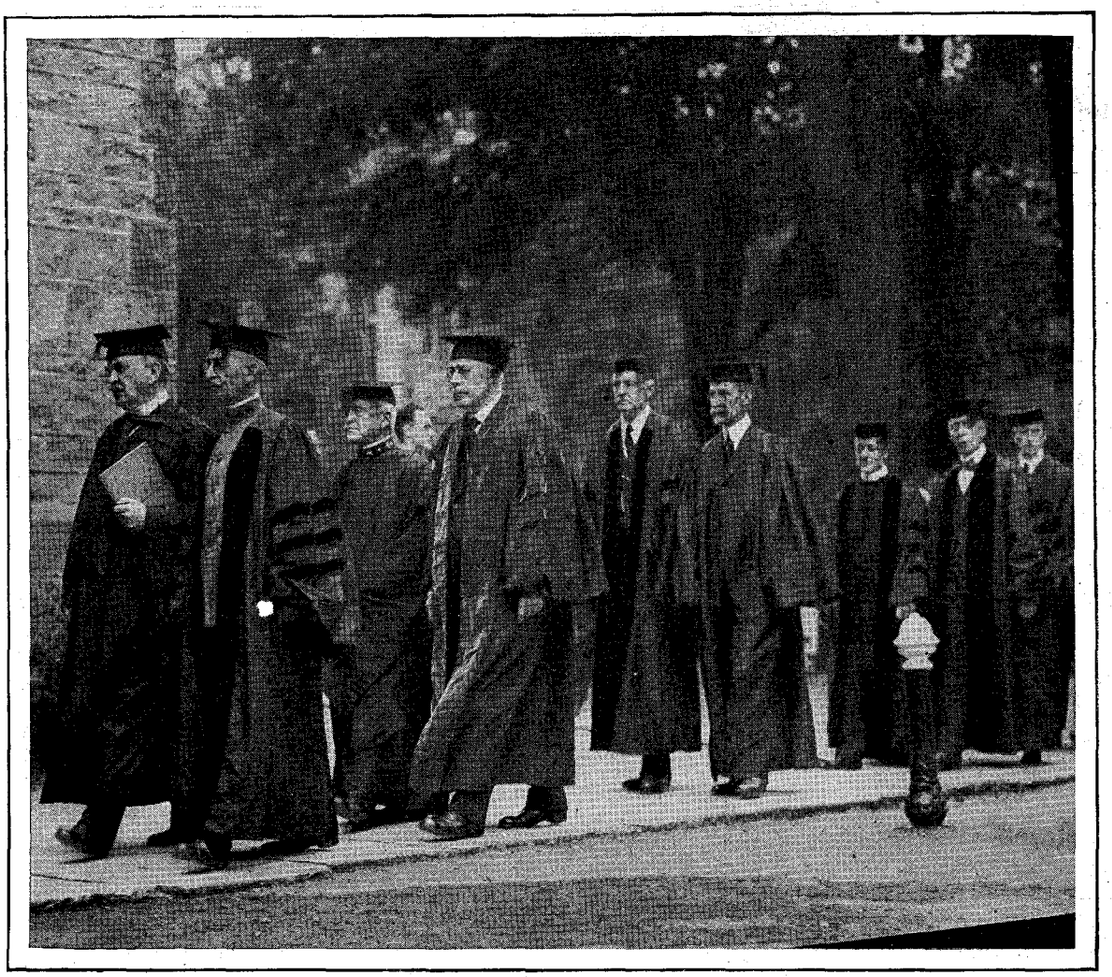
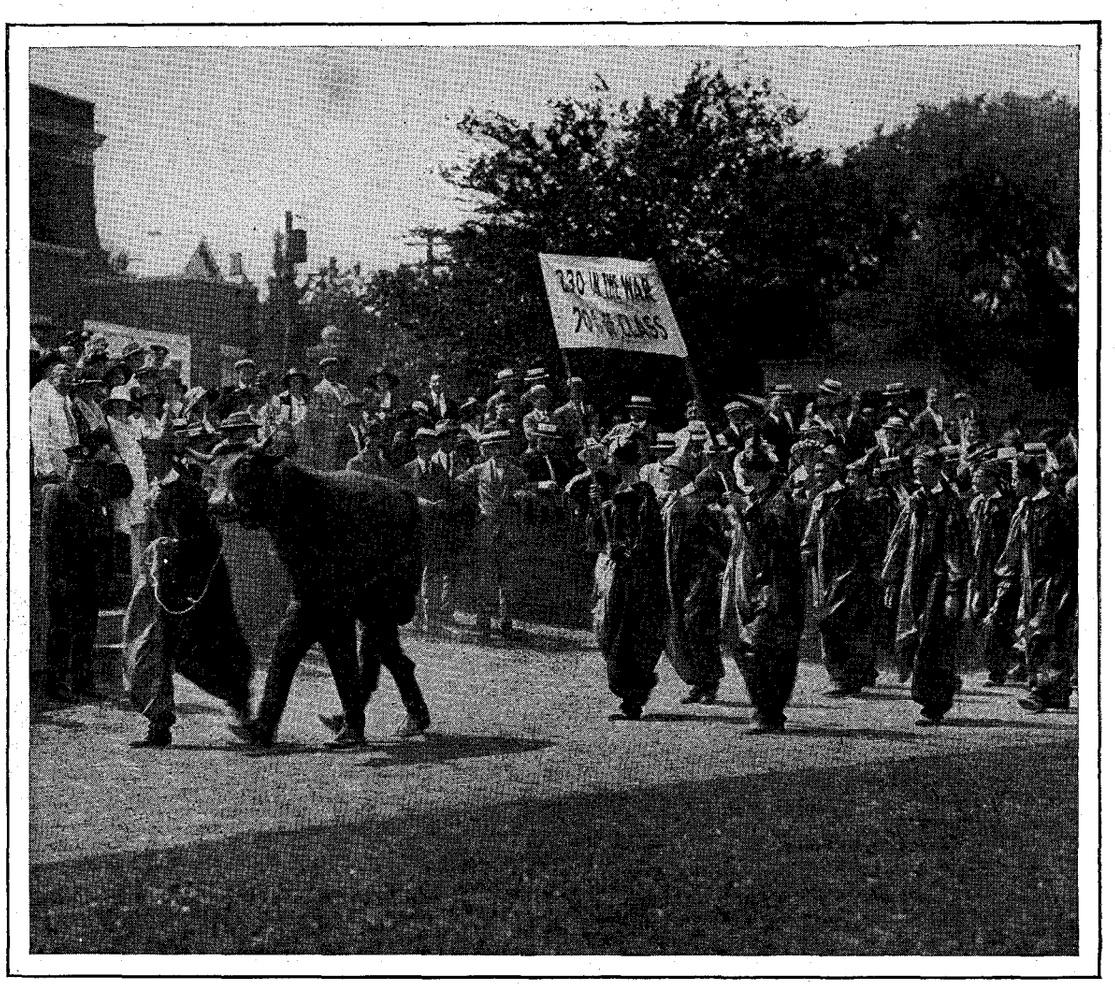


Paul Thompson

RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Left to right: Dean West, General Crowder, Admiral Goodrich, Frank A. Vanderlip, Charles W. Parker, William M. Johnson, William T. Manning, John M. Clark. Commencements this year are memorable for the Army or Navy uniforms that in many cases may be seen appearing beneath the academic gowns



Paul Thompson

PRINCETON'S COMMENCEMENT—THE CLASS OF 1913

This was Princeton's one hundred and seventy-second Commencement. Only three colleges in America antedate Princeton in their origin—Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale. At Princeton as elsewhere, with the end of the war, the gay and the grave were again mingled

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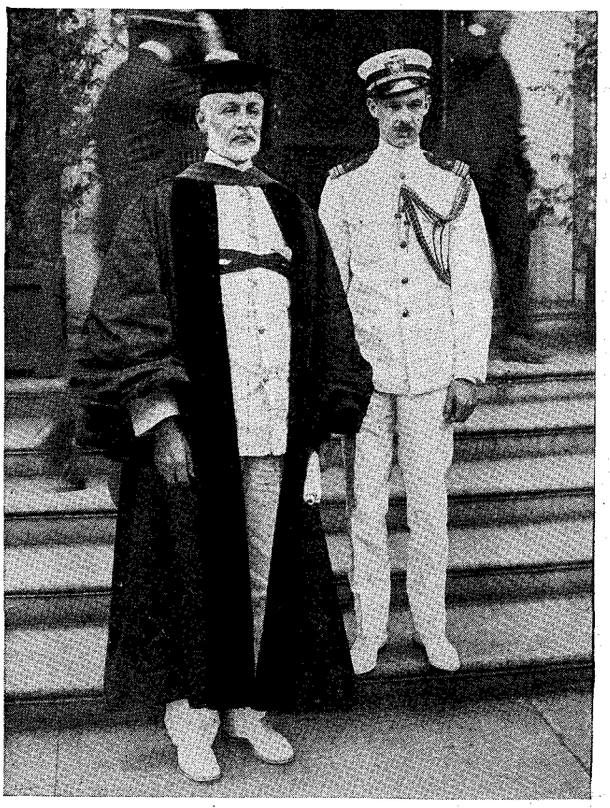
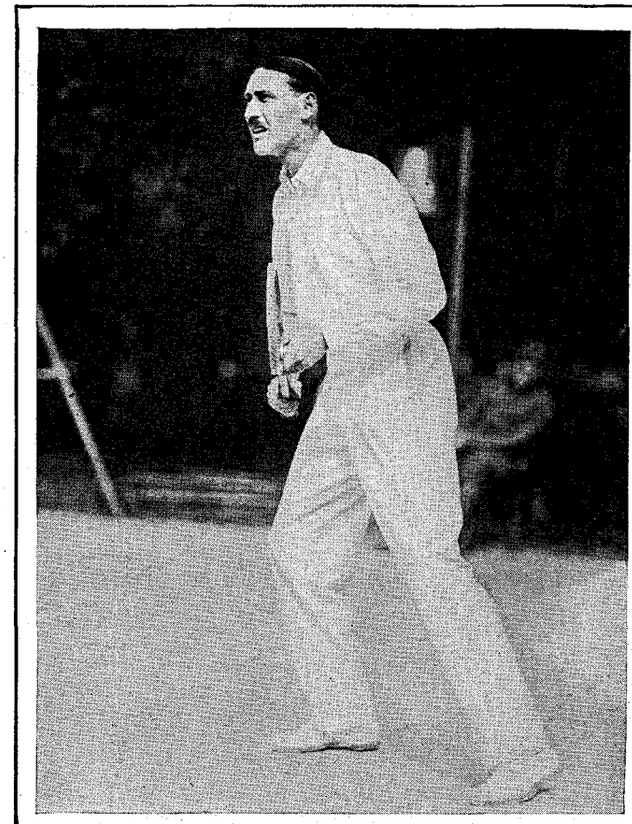


(C) Underwood & Underwood

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS HONORED BY YALE

Admiral Sims (left) is seen in the picture accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant-Commander William Edwards (right). The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Admiral Sims by Yale



International Film Service

FRENCH OFFICER WINS LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Lieutenant André H. Gobert, of the French Army, recently defeated Captain Watson Washburn, American, and Captain O'Hara Wood, Australian champion, in Paris, in a championship match

(C) Underwood & Underwood

ORPHANS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION BEING CARED FOR IN MOSCOW

The terrible conditions of life in Russia, consequent upon the war, the Revolution, and Bolshevism, have resulted in unprecedentedly large numbers of destitute orphans. They are being cared for, as far as possible, in benevolent institutions. A group of these unfortunate waifs, happily rescued from neglect and starvation, are seen in the photograph

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come an imbecile. A philosopher with an ink-pot at his side and no one to guide him runs straight into this trade jargon—cube roots and quaternions. Now Royce's peculiar merit was that he could in *conversation* modulate his pipes and shift his stops to suit the auditors. He was a great and wonderful talker.

His extreme accessibility made him a sort of automat restaurant for Cambridge. He had fixed hours when any one could resort to him and draw inspiration from him. A year or two before his death one of my sons was at Harvard and was taking a course on the "Prometheus" of Æschylus. I wrote to him that he must certainly go to see Royce at once. I told the boy to find out the proper hour, present himself, and ask Royce some question, any question, about Prometheus. The thing was done, and Royce lectured to this single student for half an hour with the same fervor and gravity as if he had been talking before the French Academy. What a wonderful man was that!

A year later, when I was passing through Cambridge, a New York woman, who was a worshiper of sages, expressed a wish to see some one who was remarkable. Several of us went to the room of my undergraduate, who by this time had become a pious disciple of Royce, and we said to the boy: "We shall sit here and make preparation for tea and cakes. Do you take a taxi and go and fetch Royce. Track him down. If he is engaged, wait till he is free, no matter how long it takes. Explain to him the exigencies of the occasion; but don't come back without him." In three-quarters of an hour—it seemed a century—the boy returned, breathless, saying, "Get ready, get ready; he's coming up the stairs behind me!" The philosopher entered in coat and muffler, took his stand next a grandfather chair whose high back was on a level with his shoulders, and some one asked him a question about Germany, for this was during the war. Royce would not remove his coat or sit down; and he talked for an hour. He began with the Norse legends, to illustrate the German spirit. He recited with wonderful skill a poem of Edgar Allan Poe's, and he must, first and last, have mentioned about everything that could be thought of between Odin and Poe. The rest of us sat rapt and happy. There was a weight and atmospheric pressure in the room. In our minds floated memories of the great talkers of history. Perhaps Coleridge may have talked like this, or Bacon.

The older Royce grew, the more sacred he became, smaller, more and more wise-looking, more and more like a very ancient Chinese saint. Moreover, he seemed to stand in a tabernacle; and it must be added that he was indeed, as perhaps any one knows already, a heroic character. He passed through family griefs, and misfortunes to his children, a great sickness (perhaps a stroke) himself, and from them all he emerged the more perfected.

There was a period in my life when something about Royce used to make me angry with him. The spirit of political reform, born in the early nineties, sent the young agitators of that day about the land smiting the rocks to get water for their mills. Royce, when smitten, did not respond. I remember a dinner party in Boston in about 1895. Toward the end of the feast I fell into a conversation with Royce as to the duty of the philosopher toward practical politics. Royce immediately constructed a cabin for the philosopher, crawled into it, and maintained that he would never come out of it. Our discussion continued, Royce doing most of the talking, till he was obliged to go home; and I remember following him out as he went and shaking my fist at him over the banisters, crying: "There's no philosophy in the world, anyway. It's a question of power, whether I can get your attention to my ideas, or you mine to yours. Now I *won't* think about your ideas, and you *shall* think about mine!"

Of course I was right. But it took the invasion of Belgium to convince Royce of the thesis. He had been all his life drenched in Germany; he was a spokesman for Germany, an interpreter of Germany, and the German villainy of 1914 appeared to him almost in the light of a personal insult. He rose up against it. He threw off Germany. He took the stump. He made a magnificent short speech at the first Boston war meeting, where this frail and aged philospher appeared in the rôle of the young patriot. He was all righteous rage, and his lifelong voluminous metaphysical ideas were expressed in the flames and burning periods of denunciation. Oh, if this man had been kept away from books in his youth he would have been one of the greatest!

JAPAN AND THE PEACE

BY MARQUIS KIMMOCHI SAIONJI, FIRST DELEGATE OF JAPAN TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE[1]

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY MASON, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

AMONG no people in the world, unless it be among some Indian tribes, has age so much dignity and so much power as among the Japanese. Japan is ruled by old men. Behind the Government and above it is always that peculiar institution known as the *Genro*, or Elder Statesmen. The position of Elder Statesman is not an official position. Those who hold it are endowed with its peculiar influence by courtesy and general recognition alone. The position of the elders of a Hebrew nation or the Wise Old Men whose counsel directed the destinies of a tribe of North American Indians is more analogous to the position of the Genro of Japan than anything in modern life.

Of the Genro of to-day, Prince Yamagata, who is eighty-one years old, is perhaps the strongest political influence in Japan, not excepting even the Emperor. Marquis Okuma is also eighty-one, as is Marquis Matsukata. The fourth member of the Genro, Marquis Kimmochi Saionji, is seventy. Twice Premier of Japan, and at present considered the most active of her great statesmen, Marquis Saionji holds to-day the honorable position of senior member of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference. Of all the interesting faces around the Peace Table none appeals more to the imagination than the countenance of the senior Japanese delegate, with its ample brow, steady brown eyes, and small, firm mouth. On the faces of statesmen of Western nations you can see the passing of emotions like the play of sunlight and clouds in the sky. But Marquis Saionji never puts off that look of solid and inscrutable astuteness.

At first glance you might say it was the face of a confirmed conservative. But in the whole group of the elderly men who direct the destinies of Japan Marquis Saionji stands out as a liberal. With a lineage as proud as any in his land behind him, he has always been a democrat. After commanding an Imperial army and being governor of a province at the age of nineteen, young Saionji first showed his liberal strain when he protested against the exclusion of the Samurai from the original Imperial Council. He won his fight, and the state was benefited by the admission to the Council of these representatives of a great yeoman class.

In 1869 Marquis Saionji made his first trip to France. In Paris for eleven years he studied law and letters, cultivating the tastes which later made him known as a poet of no mean ability, and which have also been expressed by his encouragement of the novelists of Japan, whom he has formed into a sort of private club which meets with him occasionally for mutual advice and assistance. When the young Marquis went back to Japan, he founded a democratic paper called the "Tokyo Jiyu Shimbun," or Tokyo Liberty Journal. The extreme democracy of his opinions alarmed the influential conservative class, and his paper was suppressed. But the late Prince Ito, perhaps the most

[1] In The Outlook of last week appeared an interview by Mr. Mason with Dr. C. T. Wang, China's Delegate to the Peace Conference.—THE EDITORS.

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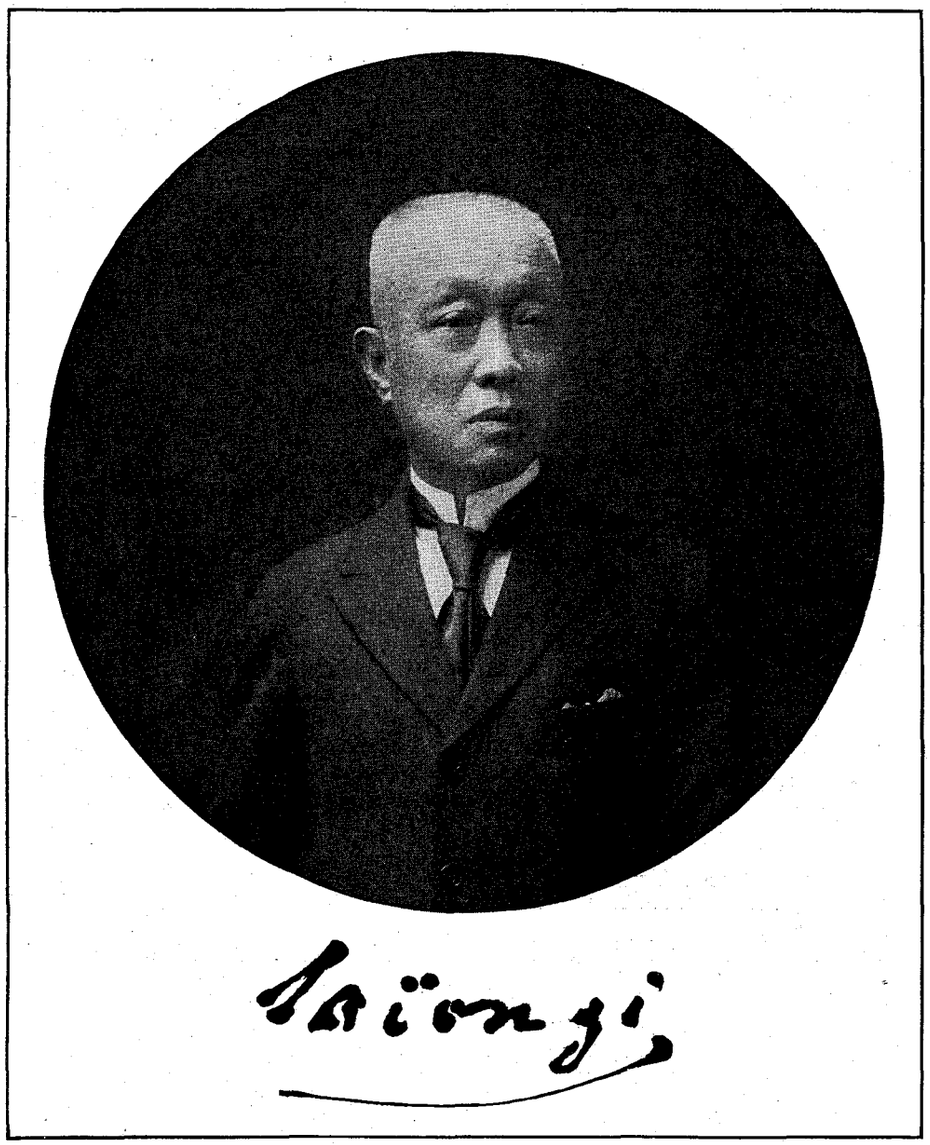
brilliant political leader Japan ever produced, whose mantle Saionji was destined to inherit, recognized the good qualities of Saionji and took the young man to England and America to study constitutionalism and parliamentary government. Later, after he had been successively



THE MARQUIS KIMMOCHI SAIONJI
This autographed portrait was presented by Marquis Saionji to Mr. Gregory Mason

Japanese Minister to Austria and to Germany, Marquis Saionji was twice given the portfolio of Minister of Education in Cabinets headed by Prince Ito. When in 1900 the great Ito organized the Seiyu-kai, or Constitutional party, Marquis Saionji became President of the Privy Council and Ito's avowed lieutenant. Three years later Saionji succeeded to the leadership of that great party. In 1905 Marquis Saionji was made Premier of Japan, which post he held until 1908. In 1910 he was again appointed Premier, resigning in 1912.

When the Cabinet of Field Marshal Count Terauchi fell last autumn, there was a widespread demand in Japan that the veteran Saionji be given a third term. In spite of this testimony of the remarkable esteem in which he is held by his countrymen, Saionji declined the honor and secured it for his friend and aide, Mr. Hara, who had become the leader of the Seiyu-kai when Saionji resigned from that position in 1915.

A Japanese who ought to know says: "Of all the great statesmen of Japan, Marquis Saionji best understands the real spirit of western Europe and the conditions existing between class and mass. . . . In the interests of Japan, and indeed of all the nations concerned in the future readjustments, Marquis Saionji is best fitted to undertake the difficult task involving so much of give and take, the surrender of so many fixed or conventional policies, and a recognition of the new conditions created by the war. His knowledge of the West was shown throughout the last four years, for he consistently declared his firm conviction that to save the world from debasement German militarism must be destroyed. Even in the darkest hours of the struggle he continued openly to declare his faith in the final victory of the Allies. A great aristocrat and a great democrat, Marquis Saionji to-day wields a vast influence in Japan; furthermore, he understands the present world movement and is in full sympathy with it. He has been a bitter opponent of the now fast-waning spirit of chauvinism, which appeared from time to time in the past among certain of the older régime. His declared policy towards China has been consistently one of desire for friendly co-operation and increase of good understanding.

I recognized Marquis Saionji as a cosmopolitan the instant I saw him at the Headquarters of the Japanese Delegation in Paris. There is still about him something of the air which led the friends of the young nobleman on his return to Japan in 1880 to twit him as "almost more of a Frenchman than a Japanese." The first question I asked was:

"Your Excellency, are you Japanese satisfied with the outcome of the Peace Conference?" When this was interpreted by Mr. Y. Matsuoka, himself a diplomat and publicist of no slight distinction, the Marquis countered with:

"Are you satisfied with the outcome of the Peace Conference yourself?"

I parried this somehow and returned to the attack.

"Of course there is probably no nation which is entirely satisfied with the Peace," the Marquis answered, with just enough twinkle in his eye to remind me that Marquis Okuma had once called him "a cool and breezy poet." "The very essence of such an arrangement, affecting so many nations, must be give and take, a sacrifice here for a gain there. But personally I am satisfied."

"The Chinese say, your Excellency, that Japan expects to keep all the best things in the province of Shantung which have been awarded to her by the Peace Conference as a reward for wresting them from Germany. That is, they say that Japan will keep the oysters, returning to China only the shells."

"I have a great admiration for many Chinese," remarked the Marquis, "but unfortunately some of the Chinese statesmen have a way of saying things for effect which they cannot mean. Japan has solemnly promised to give back the leased territory of Kiaochau and to restore Shantung to China in full sovereignty, except a little land at Tsingtao for establishing a Japanese settlement, and Japan will keep her word. I do not need to defend that word from any innuendo. Japan has always kept her international agreements, and her honor is above reproach.

"It is not necessary for me to take up other ridiculous Chinese pretensions, such as the pretension that Japan is aiming to gain military and economic control of China and build up a gigantic power with which to try for the hegemony of the world. Any intelligent man can see that China is much more of a danger to Japan and to the world than Japan is to China. Whatever steps we have taken or may take in China are aimed merely to protect our just interests there and to preserve the peace of the Far East."

I questioned the Japanese statesman-poet about the famous Twenty-one De-

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mands which Japan made on China in 1915. Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the Chinese peace delegates, had told me that China will do everything in her power to get Japan to give up these demands on the contention that they were agreed to under duress, and that the later acceptance by Japan of President Wilson's Fourteen Points abrogates and is inconsistent with such a secret treaty.

"It is childish of China," said Marquis Saionji, "to keep dragging up the Twenty-one Demands. Japan has dropped the fifth group of the demands. The rest of the demands, modified in order to meet as far as possible the views and wishes of China, are in the status of a concluded —open, not secret—agreement between Japan and China, and there is no reason why China should appeal to the foreign Powers for their support in breaking her troth with Japan."

The fifth group of the Twenty-one Demands asked, among other things, that the Chinese Government should employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial, and military affairs, that the police departments of important places in China should be jointly administered by Japanese and Chinese, and that China should purchase from Japan at least fifty per cent of all the munitions of war needed by her. It was this group of demands which caused the most protest among foreigners as well as among Chinese, and which even many wise citizens of the Island Empire say ought never to have been put forth by their Government.

When he was asked about China's pretension that the Allies, and particularly the Japanese, prevented China from entering the war as early as she would have liked to enter, the Japanese nobleman said:

"Any one who knows anything about China is aware that the Chinese were not particularly anxious to risk their necks in this war. It is true that there were certain elements favorable to fighting Germany as early as 1914, but to have let China into the war then would have been to enable Germany to capitalize Chinese weakness. German propaganda would have run rife; disorder and revolutions fomented by German gold would have made the country even more than ever a disordered beehive. Before the Allies could make any use of Chinese help whatsoever it was necessary that they organize China."

"What is going to be the future of China?" I asked Marquis Saionji. "Is she ever going to be capable of governing herself?"

The face of the Japanese statesman grew gravely pensive, like the face of a Buddhist priest looking into the future. The name Saionji, by the way, suggests a Buddhist temple (*ji* means temple in Japanese), and rumor has it that the founder of the Saionji family was a priest.

"Well, it is a very difficult question to answer," was the reply, after several seconds of reflection. "And it seems best for me to observe the golden rule of silence on this point—for the moment, at any rate. Only I would say that I persist in hopes that, with friendly assistance from outside, China will be able in time to put her house in order."

"Do you believe that the formation of the League of Nations will have a good or bad effect on Far Eastern affairs, your Excellency?"

"A very favorable effect, I believe," was the immediate response. "We Japanese believe that the League of Nations will mean a freer and more effective civilization in practice as well as in theory. At such a time and in such a world it is the duty of men of every class, creed, or color to help in perfecting an indestructible barrier against the forces which have hindered the progress of the world."

I expressed my admiration for the magnanimity of the Japanese in waiving their demand that a clause formally guaranteeing the equality of all races be included in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"Japan decided not to press that demand now," said the distinguished Elder Statesman, "but she trusts that she will be rewarded with a formal recognition of the principle of this equality of all races in the near future."

"Knowing your reputation, Marquis Saionji," I said, "as a foremost Liberal and a leader of constitutionalism among the experienced statesmen of your country, I am anxious to have your opinion on the future social development of Japan. Do you expect this development will be in the direction of Socialism, or what will it be?"

"Now we are on a subject on which I have been doing a great deal of thinking lately," he replied, with his quiet smile. "If by Socialism you mean the sort of thing we see to-day in Russia, then I am sure that Japan will not have Socialism. Neither will she have exactly the German form of Socialism. And yet there is an unmistakable liberal, democratic, and, if you like, Socialistic, movement going on in our country. How far it will go one cannot say, but to observe it will be interesting because it is apt to be something entirely new in the social development of man. With all our apparent readiness to obliterate our individualism in the interests of the state, we Japanese are in reality zealous of preserving individuality; not even our strong sense of patriotism has prevented the assertion of this phase of our character. Therefore we can never have such docile subservience of the individual to the state as you have seen in Germany. The Japanese people can never be melted up and poured into a mold; they will never consent to put on a tight-fitting armor of military discipline such as the Germans wore. I would like to live another lifetime in order to watch how the compromise between our strong social sense and our equally strong respect for individuality will work out."

"Won't the rapid increase of your population complicate that social development, Marquis Saionji? Are you going to find a sufficient outlet for your growing population in Korea and Manchuria?"

"Certainly our increasing population intensifies the social problem with us, tending as it does to make unrest more acute. As to the second part of your question, Japan certainly cannot consent to be confined to Korea and Manchuria as outlets for her population, which is growing at the rate of six to seven hundred thousand a year."

"Would the Japanese, then, contend for emigration even to California, your Excellency?"

The Marquis smiled. "Japan has not the slightest intention of ever attempting to dictate to another country how it should regulate its internal affairs. The gentleman's agreement between our countries is a complete guarantee that you will have no more Japanese in California or in any other American State than you welcome on their own account. But our normal human pride will always be irritated by specific legal discrimination against us as Japanese. The war has brought about much more cordial and sympathetic relations between Japan and America than have ever before existed. We hope it will be possible before long to remove the last possible source of irritation between the two countries."

The Marquis paused to light an American cigarette. "There is a large field," he continued, "in which America and Japan can do a great deal of good by the right kind of co-operation. I understand you know this field yourself. I refer to Russia, or, to be more accurate, to the great task of assisting Russia to her feet. What do you think of the future of Russia?"

When I had answered him as well as I could, I told him of having just met a distinguished Russian statesman who had said that he could not remember when the Russians had had so much friendly regard for Japan as they have to-day. This new friendliness, the Russian had said, was due mainly to the restrained and considerate conduct shown toward the native population by the members of the Japanese expedition which was sent against the Bolshevists in Siberia. This compliment for his country seemed to please Marquis Saionji very much.

"Well, I must say," he remarked, "I think our soldiers behave on the whole with admirable prudence. Russia is like a great slow-moving glacier. You can do nothing with it unless you respect its size, believe in its power, and study the causes which make it move."

In thanking the Marquis for the interview I made some pleasantry about his youthful appearance (he looks fully ten years younger than his threescore and ten).

"I appreciate your compliment about my age," he said, laughing, as we shook hands, "but I am much too young to know what ought to be done about Russia. I am only certain of one thing in regard to that country, namely, that the management of the world's relations with Russia forms the most vital political problem of the present day."

Paris, May 26.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of June 25, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Senate and the League of Nations; The Last Word at Versailles.
Reference: Pages 313; 319, 320; 322, 323.
Questions:

1. What are the main provisions of the Knox Resolution? Tell why some in Congress are for this Resolution and others are against it. 2. Discuss whether the Senate should vote on this Resolution before President Wilson returns. 3. Explain how the country could "rally to the support of the President and *force a ratification.*" 4. The Republican party is in control in Congress, and that party seems to be in the control of such men as Lodge, Knox, Penrose, Warren, Mann, and Cannon. In such hands, do you think the Republican party will be an instrument of genuine social and international progress? Discuss. 5. What reasons does The Outlook give for hoping that the League of Nations will be adopted by the Senate? Tell why you do or do not consider these good reasons. 6. The Outlook mentions (page 319) several facts in support of its statement that "the Americans are an adventurous people." Using these particular facts, show more in detail than does The Outlook that each one of these steps in American history was an adventure. 7. "These perils were never so imminent as they are to-day," says The Outlook. What perils? Why "never so imminent"? 8. Discuss The Outlook's definition and interpretation of democracy as found in this editorial on the League in the Senate. 9. Give reasons why you like or dislike what is said under the caption "The Last Word at Versailles." 10. Discuss whether the Congress or the American people should accept whatever the Executive proposes, no matter who he is, Republican or Democrat. 11. One writer speaks of peace with Germany and the League of Nations as "two logically separable matters." Criticise this idea. 12. Buy David Jayne Hill's new book, "Present Problems in Foreign Policy" (Appleton).

B. Topic: The Case of China.
Reference: Pages 324–326.
Questions:

1. What reasons does Dr. Wang advance in believing that "the peace of the whole world is endangered by the decision of the Peace Conference to give Japan the special rights and privileges in Shantung formerly held by Germany"? 2. Discuss whether, in your opinion, the Conference should have made this decision. 3. From reading this interview, what can you say about Chinese characteristics and the national temperament of China? 4. What opinion does this article show that the Chinese have of Japan and the Japanese? 5. Study a modern map of China. Report as many significant observations as you can. 6. Dr. Wang says that America has always been a sympathetic friend of China. Give a summary of Chino-American relations justifying Dr. Wang's opinion on this matter. 7. "China wants to get out of the stage of semi-dependence on foreign Powers," and "we desire on our part to bring about reforms," says Dr. Wang. Point out how these desirable ends can best be effected. 8. What is a civilized nation? Give your opinion, with reasons, as to whether civilized peoples will find a permanent way, other than war, of settling such disputes as are always apt to arise between them. 9. Discuss whether Japan should be made to get entirely out of China. 10. Read an important contribution to world politics—"Japan and World Peace," by K. K. Kawakami (Macmillan).

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Popular Fallacies.
Reference: Page 321.
Questions:

1. What is a fallacy? A popular fallacy? Give several reasons why we have the latter. 2. Most Americans without doubt believe that government by consent of the governed is just government. Has Dr. Abbott proved this popular belief not well founded? Reasons. 3. Restate Dr. Abbott's argument that "government is just only when its laws conform to the eternal laws of the moral world." Is he right? 4. Repeat Dr. Abbott's definitions of justice, liberty, peace, and democracy. Discuss each one of his definitions. 5. Some problems of popular government are suggestively discussed in Laughlin's "Latter-Day Problems" (Scribners).

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. A treaty is more than a law. 2. The masses know better than the classes what is best for a nation.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for June 25, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words.* The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Covenant, inimical (313); barbarism, statesmen, inalienable rights (320); arbitrary, plebiscite (322); reaction (324); derogate (325); anomalous (326); epitomize (321).

BY THE WAY

The street gamin of Paris is—or was—famous for his ready wit; but in this respect he perhaps never excelled his more cosmopolitan congener of New York City. A recent example of the latter's quickness in rising to an opportunity may be quoted: A house-mover was laboriously climbing up a high stoop with a huge "grandfather's clock" on his back, while the neighborhood boys were looking on. One of them thus hit off the situation: "Say, mister, why don't ya git a wrist-watch—it 'ud be a lot easier to carry!"

In an article about personal recollections of Walt Whitman in "Scribner's Magazine," Mr. W. R. Thayer says that he once asked Whitman how he explained the terrible reality of evil. The poet replied almost testily: "Oh, you can't tackle it that way! This ain't a matter to be settled by yes or no. What you call evil is all a part of it. If you have a hill, you've got to have a hollow. I wish some one—I've often thought of doing it myself—would crack up the good of evil—how it helps us along—how it all fits in." Mr. Thayer concludes: "I doubt whether he had ever felt the problem poignantly."

The "silly season," when copy is short in the daily papers, produces this story, credited to the Mason City (Iowa) "Globe Gazette:"

> Seven years ago a farmer living west of this city hung his vest on a fence in the barnyard. A calf chewed up a pocket of the garment in which was a standard gold watch. Last week the animal, a staid old milch cow, was butchered for beef, and the timepiece was found in such a position between the lungs of the cow that the respiration—the closing in and the filling of the lungs—kept the stem-winder wound up, and the watch had lost but four minutes in the seven years!

Château Thierry is expected to become a mecca for American tourists when touring is re-established as an international pastime, and it is announced that to meet the demand for accommodations in this "Gettysburg of France" a new hotel, one of the largest in the country, will soon be built. It will be under the management of an American hotel man.

The sign "Fresh Paint" is sometimes seen too late, and then comes the question, "What will take it out?" An engineering magazine gives this answer:

> To remove paint from cloth, lay a pad of blotting paper on the side of the material on which the paint fell, and rub the other side gently with a soft piece of flannel dipped in chloroform or benzol, both of which are paint solvents. As the paint dissolves it naturally passes into the most absorbent material in contact with it—which is the blotting paper—not into the adjacent cloth. Deep stains can be completely removed by this method.

War bets are now being paid by the people who were wont to say, "You can't beat Germany." Morgan J. O'Brien, former Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, recently gave "the best dinner that money could buy" to General Coleman Dupont and twenty-five of the latter's friends, because of a difference of opinion as to German prowess. The Justice thought the Allies could not get into Soissons last year by a certain date; the General was sure they could. They did; and the outcome, for which Judge O'Brien paid a heavy bill, was called the "Soissons Dinner."

The celebrated saltcellar made by Benvenuto Cellini for Francis the First while

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By the Way (Continued)

the artist was in the service of that royal patron of art is to be given up to France by Austria, so a New York "Tribune" correspondent states. Italy is to get from Austria, it is said, Titian's "Ecce Homo," "Entombment," and "Diana," Correggio's "Christ and the Samaritan Woman," etc. Thus ancient wrongs by old-time looters are to be undone. The same correspondent, however, says that it seems as if some modern looters were to keep their plunder: "Most of the loot carried off by Germany has been placed for safe-keeping in neutral countries such as Switzerland, and it will be difficult to recover these art treasures."

What is the oldest restaurant in the world now open for business? Paris has at least one restaurant—the Café de la Régence—that is more than two hundred years old; the Mitre Hotel at Oxford, England, is said to be five hundred years old; the Rathskeller at Bremen, which holds what is regarded as the finest stock of Rhine and Moselle wine in the world, was built in 1405; the curious little restaurant known as the Bratwurstglöcklein, in Nuremberg, which is part of a church, has, it is believed, been serving roast sausages since the year 1400; and the Capello Nero restaurant in Venice traces its beginnings back to the year 1376.

Apropos of restaurants, a pleasant story is told in that entertaining book, "The Gourmet's Guide to Europe," which illustrates the aphorism that you generally get what you pay for. At Monte Carlo, says the author, most of the restaurants adapt their prices nicely to the purses of the winners at the Casino, who want the best and don't care what it costs. Before one of the smartest of these restaurants an economical stranger paused and asked the liveried porter who stood at the door whether it was a cheap restaurant. "'Not exactly cheap,' replied the Machiavellian servitor, 'but really very cheap for what you get here.'"

The "Journal of the American Medical Association" quotes, under the head of "Poor Charlie," this paragraph as appearing in the Palmyra (Missouri) "Spectator:" "Mrs. K—— came to see her son Charlie, who had been ill for eleven weeks and has had several attacks of appendicitis. . . . His relatives have very little hopes of his recovery, and if it is necessary to operate on him, none whatever."

John McAllister was an artist. Falling from grace, he became a convict in Sing Sing. When he tired of captivity, his art training enabled him to construct the most lifelike "dummy" in the history of prison escapes. He made a head, resembling his own, from soap, dough, putty, and odds and ends of hair, and a body from a pillow, straw, and waste. Each time the guard looked into McAllister's cell he saw this lifelike figure on the bed, and said "All's well." Meanwhile the prisoner was making good his escape. This ruse has been tried many times in prison history—the most famous occasion, probably, being when Napoleon III left a dummy in his prison cell at the Castle of Ham and went off to become Emperor of the French.

"A man with a weak wing should never try to cover one of the garden positions." This advice is not given to aviators or farmers, as the phraseology might indicate, but to baseball players, with special regard to the outfielders. Interpreted, it means that good arms are necessary for the long throws from the outfield to the home plate.

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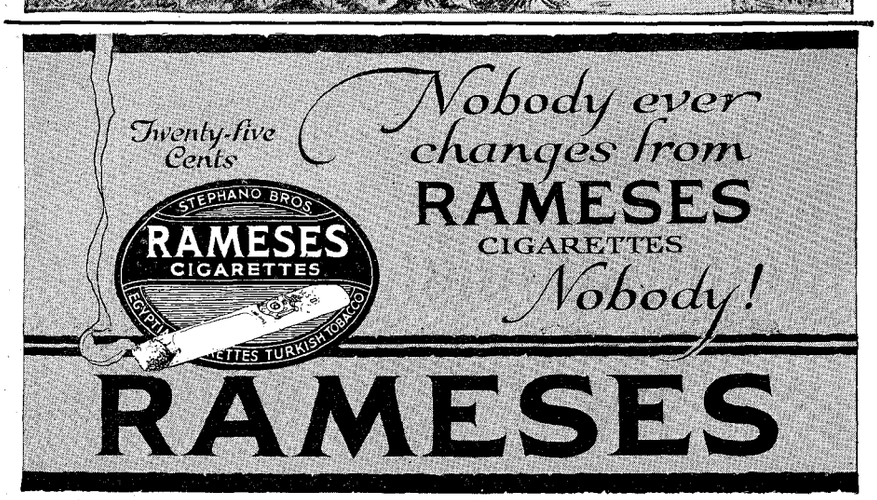

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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. The department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

TRUCKS MOVE FOOD CROPS QUICKLY AND ECONOMICALLY

FROM AN ARTICLE BY ROBERT E. JONES IN THE "COMMERCIAL VEHICLE"

WE sat on the broad veranda of a pioneer home in the Sacramento Valley, California, watching a string of motor trucks, pyramided with bags of rice, pass by bound for the river docks at Colusa. It was last fall. Overhead a squadron of airplanes from Mather Field, at Sacramento, had just flown, headed for the old Glenn homestead, domicile of a bonanza wheat farmer of the early days, where a Red Cross fête was to be held in the evening.

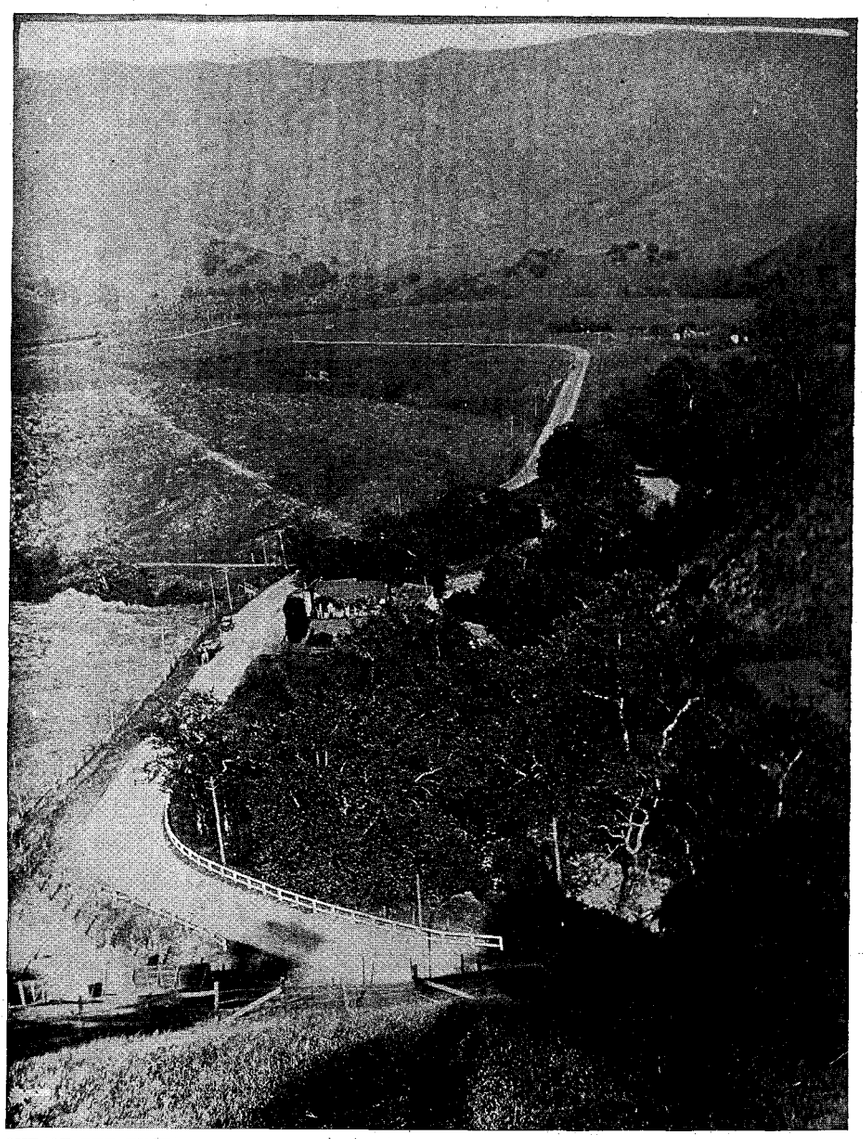
"It seems almost unreal—a weird dream," said my companion, the daughter of one of the first settlers. "I can remember when there were no roads and no railways here, not to mention motor trucks, concrete boulevards, and airplanes. During the wheat harvest father used to set off for the river in a buckboard dragging a chain to mark a trail in the grass for the teamsters, with their loads of wheat, to follow. Those wagon trains crept along through that clump of oaks yonder—there were no fences—going to the river in one day and returning the next."

"And now it's motor trucks, almost an army train of them, carrying from five to nine tons of rice at a load, moving swiftly over hard-surfaced roads," I put in.

"We are living in a wonderful generation," she mused.

Of course it was a trite remark—so because many people have realized the truth of it and voiced it.

Motor-truck transportation in California has grown as the State's system of hard-surfaced highways has been extended, and this has been rapidly. Trunk-line roads, connecting the county seats—more than fifty of them—are being built under a $33,000,000 bond issue, and the work is more than fifty per cent completed. Counties have followed the example and are building similar concrete roads to tie up with the State system. The shortest routes between shipping points were selected when the State system was laid out for the sake of through tourist travel and freighting.



ONE OF THE EXCELLENT CALIFORNIA STATE HIGHWAYS IN THE FERTILE SACRAMENTO RIVER VALLEY. IT IS ROADS SUCH AS THIS WHICH MAKE MOTOR TRUCKING ON A LARGE SCALE BOTH POSSIBLE AND PRACTICABLE

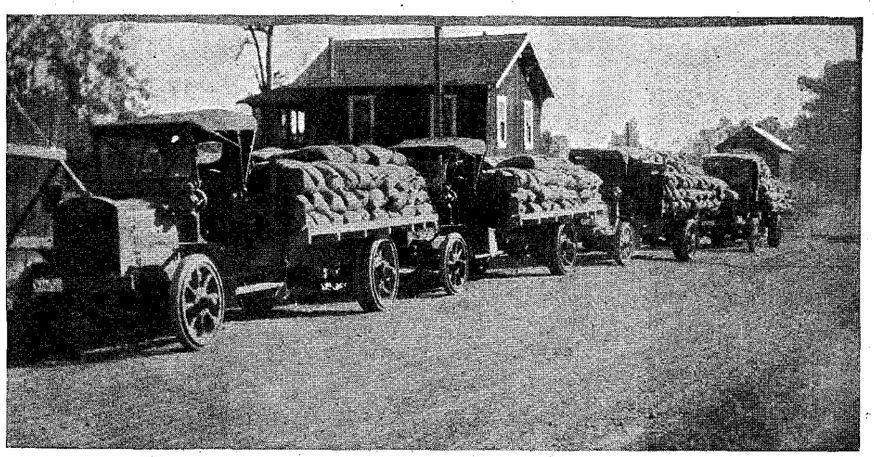
A form of rural motor express has existed in California almost since the beginning of motor trucks. It followed closely upon their appearance in cities. But the most recent development has been in crop-handling on a large scale. In this service the motor truck has played a tremendous part in getting food under cover before stormy periods of the year, for even California has some wet weather.

Rapid transit from field to warehouse is vital to such crops as rice, beans, and hops, and growers of these goods never realized before how much they were losing to the weather. Of course there has been a saving, too, in cost of moving, but that is a second consideration with them.

Trucks for crop moving were first tried by a community of hop-growers in the Sacramento Valley, where the fields are twenty miles from the railway and the river. A progressive truckman offered to carry their hops to the steamer landing at thirty-five cents a bale and got the business. Eight-mule teams with three wagons had been carrying these hops, making a trip from the country in eight to ten hours, three round trips a week. The trucks made three trips daily, carrying fifty bales each.

Most of the trucking on a large scale is by individual truck-owners or companies in the cities who go into the country after the harvest and contract to move the crops. While the summer and fall are busy periods in California, it is almost a year-around business.

Hardy vegetables, such as lettuce, celery, and spinach, begin to move in the early



A LINE OF MOTOR TRUCKS WAITING TO MOVE UP TO THE DOORS OF THE SACRAMENTO RIVER WAREHOUSES AT PRINCETON, CALIFORNIA

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Trucks Move Food Crops Quickly and Economically
(Continued)

winter to railway stations for shipment East or to canneries and dehydrating plants. Thousands of truck-loads of spinach grown in fields that produce tomatoes in summer are hauled to canneries and drying plants at Sacramento through the winter. A truck with a large flat bed has almost the capacity of a box car, for spinach is light in proportion to its bulk. The plant is stuffed into crates, which are piled high on the truck.

With asparagus and artichokes in the early spring, the vegetable season keeps many trucks busy until the first deciduous fruit is ripe. Fruit-growers usually are established farmers operating on their own land, and many of them own trucks. But the canneries, obtaining fruit from a distance even up to fifty miles, contract with truck-owners for hauling fruit to their plants, for it not only saves in the actual cost of moving, but the boxes are handled only twice. If shipped by rail, boxes would have to be handled four times.

The fruit season lasts through summer and winds up about November 15, so that a large extra force of trucks is necessary when grain ripens. While wheat and barley farmers have not taken to trucks as readily as the rice and bean growers, still the truck is handling a great deal of these cereals, particularly for large operators.

Rice is a comparatively new crop in California, and, with beans, ripens late in the fall. The quantity of both has increased so greatly in a few years that the transportation problem has been multiplied.

The main problem of both rice and bean men is to avoid the early fall rains. They may grow a wonderful crop, but if the rain comes while sacks are piled in the field, losses may amount to thousands of dollars in a single night.

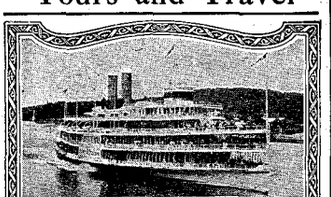
In Colusa, the center of the rice district, fifty trucks were operating last fall through the town, from the rice-fields beyond to warehouses on the river levee. While the trucks on the land and big barges in the river form an admirable combination for moving the quantity of rice, the total yield has become so large that all rail lines get their share of the through business. Trucks do not venture onto the wet and boggy rice-fields, but pick up their loads along the concrete roads where the bags have been piled from wagons.

Beans are handled in similar fashion, though most of the bean-fields are nearer the river and the haul is shorter. Trucks can go directly into the bean-fields, where the soil is on a more solid foundation.

Manager George Maddock, of the great Armour project involving 70,000 acres of rich river-bottom land in the Sutter basin, is planning a gridiron of concrete roads for motor trucks to carry vegetables to canneries and dehydrating plants.

All railway expansion in California now takes the motor truck as a crop mover into consideration. One electric line in the Sacramento Valley is in the curious position of fostering the building of a hard-surface road, for it would make a certain large producing district tributary to its line by motor truck.

Tours and Travel



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It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

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HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, *including meals. Special rates for two weeks* or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

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Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Room and bath $4.50 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

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On Pine Lake. *Includes 500 acres of wild*est Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents $14, $16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clemons, N. Y.

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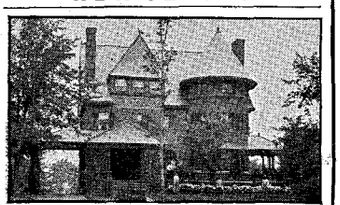

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WANTED — Office assistant in military academy. College graduate preferred. Box A, Woodstock, Va.

WANTED—Competent woman as stenographer and private secretary to manager of large hotel. Year round position with good pay to competent person. Address, with references and experience, 7,112, Outlook.

EMBROIDERERS on infants' flannels; work sent out of town. Barringer, 29 East 31st St., New York.

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WANTED — Matron and nurse in boys' military academy—100 cadets; also two instructors, one qualified to coach athletics. Box A, Woodstock, Va.

WIDOWER with three boys, ages ten, six, four, wishes well educated young woman or widow (Protestant) to assume the duties of housekeeper and care of the children. State qualifications and salary expected. References exchanged. 7,079, Outlook.

WANTED—Woman of refinement as nursery governess. H. R. C. Hesse, 103 W. Moreland Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

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GOVERNESSES, cafeteria managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

INQUIRIES already coming in for teachers in all subjects for 1919. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

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RESIDENT teacher for backward little girl of five. Summer in Virginia. Good salary. Special training required. 7,099, Outlook.

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MAN, thoroughly experienced in business management and office work, desires position as secretary of private estate or as private secretary. References. 7,113, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

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WOMAN, capable of managing gentleman's home where servants are kept or as matron of institution, seeks either of these positions. References both as to character and ability furnished. 7,098, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl, kindergartner, desires summer position as companion or governess. 7,101, Outlook.

WANTED—Supervising home elderly gentleman. South winters. References. 7,103, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

THIS advertisement is published in the interest of a Russian lady, the story of whose escape from Russia was told anonymously in The Outlook of April 23. She is a widow with a little girl eleven years of age. She is of aristocratic parentage and as a girl attended a fashionable school in America when her father was for some years in this country on a diplomatic mission. Her property, which was considerable, has been practically confiscated by the Bolshevists and she must now support herself. She speaks four languages fluently, namely, English, Russian, French, and German. She is also an accomplished pianist. Because I believe that she will be a valuable addition to the faculty of some American school as a teacher of French and music, I take this method of bringing her case to the attention of the many educators who read The Outlook in the hope that some of them may be able to offer her a position that will enable her to support herself and daughter. While she has had no experience as a teacher, she is a woman of alert intelligence, great adaptability, and attractive personality, and I feel that she would be a valuable addition to the faculty of almost any girls' school or college. I am publishing this advertisement over my own name because I am anxious to help her and because she is reluctant to attempt any self-exploitation. I shall be pleased to receive and answer any inquiries that it may elicit. Theodore H. Price, 65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HARVARD student desires summer position as camp councilor (2 seasons Canadian work), companion, or tutor. Musical. References. 7,120, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of experience, character, and refinement desires position as governess to one or two children under 8 at seashore or country for July and August. 7,115, Outlook.

YALE graduate, experienced tutor and athletic coach, also understands automobile, desires summer position. 7,116, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 309 W. 99th Street.

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IN joy or sorrow they express your thought. Life will be sweeter for you and your friends if you show your thoughtfulness in messages of flowers. Your local florist within a few hours can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States or Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service. They will serve you.

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Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

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Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.
Brooks Appliance Co., 471D. State St., Marshall, Mich.

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[*Advertisement*]

Worn-Out Stomachs Renewed in 48 Hours

POOR RICHARD said: "Many dishes, many diseases."

And in these four short words he summed up the reason for almost every human ailment. It is a well-known fact, recognized by scientists and physicians, that 90% of our every-day complaints can be traced directly to some disorder of the stomach, and that our stomach trouble is *caused by what we eat.*

Your body can be compared to an immense apartment building; your stomach to the boiler which is providing steam to keep all the tenants warm and alive. The steam it supplies, of course, is blood; the tenants, your various organs of life and intelligence. You are the fireman.

Now then, if you were firing such a boiler you would put into it only the best coal available—the coal best suited to burn correctly and evenly and to supply the most steam. And as a result you would have plenty of steam, your tenants would be warm and happy, and there would be no complaints from any one.

But, suppose a bag of powder, such as is used to fire our big guns, got mixed up in the coal. Suppose there were several sticks of dynamite and three or four cans of gasoline in the coal. What would be the result? Shoveled into the boiler, they would sputter for a second, and then—BANG!—your boiler would go flying, your flues would be ripped and twisted, your steam would escape, and your tenants, being without steam, would start a clamor that would shake your apartment building from basement to roof. Yet dynamite, powder and gasoline are all good fuels when properly used.

EUGENE CHRISTIAN

Twenty years ago Eugene Christian was at death's door: for several years previous he had suffered all the agonies of acute stomach and intestinal troubles, until his doctors — among them some of the most noted specialists in the country—gave him up to die. As a last resort, he commenced to study the food question himself. As a result of what he learned, he succeeded in literally eating his way back to health without drugs or medicines of any kind, and in a remarkably short space of time.

Eugene Christian is today nearly sixty years old—or shall I say young? For he has more vitality, more ginger, more physical endurance than most youngsters in their teens. For almost fifteen years he has not even had so much as a cold.

What Eugene Christian has done for himself he has also done for thousands of others. Is it any wonder that some of his rich pupils have sent him checks for $500 to $1,000 in addition to the amount of his bill in token of the wonderful results he has secured for them!

THAT'S a direct parallel to what happens in your stomach when the wrong food combinations creep in. It is a well-known fact that some chemical properties found in our every-day foods, if mixed in a chemist's retort, will explode. The same action takes place in the stomach. Very often, two perfectly good foods, when eaten at the same meal, form a chemical reaction in the stomach, and, figuratively, explode, liberating dangerous toxic poisons which are absorbed by the blood and circulate throughout the system, forming the root of all or nearly all sickness.

The natural condition of the stomach is good. As long as it is not interfered with it will function efficiently and well — supplying the body and brain with vigor and energy. But when foods which do not properly combine are put into it, its ability to convert them into blood is destroyed. The first indications of this condition are acidity, fermentation, gas, constipation, and many other sympathetic ills leading to most serious consequences.

If these wrong food combinations are used over and over again, the stomach will very soon become chronically bad—will refuse to properly digest the food given it, and become the base for any number of complaints. When the stomach is not functioning properly, every organ, heart, liver, lungs, brain, kidneys, nerves, muscles, will become sluggish and weak, and the entire system will become susceptible to any kind of infection that may happen along.

The Proof is Free

If you have stomach trouble you don't have to be told the symptoms. You know you have it. But do you know how to get rid of it? Here is the way by which thousands of worn out stomachs are being *renewed in 48 hours.* And it won't cost you a penny to prove that it will do the same for you.

As startling as this statement may sound we will prove it to you, entirely without cost or obligation. Read about this wonder-working method and take advantage of this ***Free Proof.***

Now as I have said, if it is not interfered with the body will keep itself healthy and will maintain an energetic, vigorous condition at all times. Therefore, it is only logical to believe that if the stomach is again given the proper food to digest, it will quickly become strong. With the fluids which are automatically secreted in the stomach for digestive purposes nature will quickly bring the system back to normal. Therefore, if you give your body the proper food—give nature half a chance—your stomach trouble and all the associated ills will soon disappear.

THAT is the simple secret of the whole thing. Eugene Christian, the eminent food specialist, has treated over 23,000 cases with this method. In some cases where constipation and indigestion have been chronic for five years, he has induced a natural passage in 48 hours. His methods make gas, acidity, fermentation, and indigestion disappear. And it is all done without medicines, exercise, or instruments of any kind.

With Eugene Christian's method of treatment you eat the things you like. You are not told that you must not eat the good nourishing foods to which you are accustomed. You are not bound up with a lot of ridiculous rules for expensive diets. You can go right on eating the foods you like—so long as they are *properly combined* with other foods.

This sounds so simple that many people will be incredulous. Many will think that a thing so obvious and so easy could not possibly cure so terrible an affliction as a bad stomach. And the idea that you can positively start yourself on the road to a new stomach, good health, and strength in 48 hours may seem far-fetched.

Therefore, it will take unusual methods to back it up. Here's our offer. Here's the way we propose convincing you that you can give yourself relief from any kind of stomach trouble—chronic or acute—in 48 hours.

Don't send a cent. This is going to be a free proof. Merely mail us the coupon. We will send you the 24 little lessons in Corrective Eating, written by Eugene Christian and published by the Corrective Eating Society of New York. These lessons contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner; covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates, and seasons.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered.

Remember, this is without a penny from you. Now we're going to ask you to follow very carefully the instructions that come with this set of lessons. You won't be asked to abstain from foods you like. You can eat anything you want so long as it is properly combined with other foods. All we ask is that you follow these menus religiously for 48 hours. Just give them a fair trial for your own sake.

You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons. And you will find that you secure results with the first meal. This, of course, does not mean that complicated illnesses can be removed at one meal, but it does mean that real results can nearly always be seen in 48 hours or less.

ALTHOUGH we are willing that you judge results from a 48-hour trial of the lessons, we want you to use them Free for five days. Then, if after 5 days of delicious health-building meals, you are not convinced that this method of correcting a bad stomach is good—if you are not convinced that your stomach can be made over—renewed—and kept in a natural, vigorous state by eating the proper food combinations, send the whole set back to us and you won't be out a cent. We won't send any solicitors or any letters to annoy you. You're not putting yourself under any obligation whatever.

But if you are feeling better—looking better, if your brain is acting quicker, your stomach functioning better; if your general physical condition is greatly improved, and you want to keep it in condition; if you realize that this set of little lessons in Corrective Eating is invaluable to you as a health-builder and health-keeper, just keep them and send us only three dollars in full payment for the entire set.

This is the easiest, quickest, and surest way we know of. We don't ask much of you. Just a 48-hour trial *at our expense*, that's all. You keep them Free for five days, but we stand or fall by what the little lessons do for you in 48 hours. Surely you owe it to yourself to at least investigate this method and give this society an opportunity to prove its real worth.

The reasons that the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination without money in advance is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves is more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

You don't risk a cent and you may, through following these simple methods, gain complete relief from stomach trouble forever. This is a real chance for you. Mail the coupon now with your name before the impulse is cold. Action is what counts. Give your stomach a fighting chance.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY

Dept. 157, 443 Fourth Ave., New York City

You may send me prepaid a copy of Corrective Eating in 24 Lessons. I will either remail them to you within five days or send you $3.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

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